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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.00 a Year, in Advance.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Ball Cards, Fancy Show Cards, Posters, Handbills, Programmes, Billheads, Dodgers, Bills of Fare, Wine Cards, Law Cases and Points, Statements, Pamphlets, Circulars, Books, etc., in the latest and neatest styles and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Reminiscent.

I'm only a rock, a big black rock,
Standing alone by the sea,
With no one near my story to hear,
I'm as lonesome as lonesome can be.

I'm only a rock, a grim old rock,
Watching the waves on the shore,
The sharer for years in the joys and fears
Of maidens and youths by the score.

I'm only a rock, a barren old rock,
Sick of such tales of love
And I almost groan, though I'm only a stone,
When they swear by the stars above.

I'm only a rock, a bleak old rock,
But I know a thing or two,
Whether made at night or in broad daylight
Such pledges are seldom true.

I'm only a rock, a strange old rock,
Dreading the summer once more,
When in their glory they'll tell the old story
I have heard so often before.

I'm only a rock, a deserted old rock,
Half buried in snow and sand,
Sport of the sea when the wind blows free,
My weary vigil I stand.

—Jas. T. Sullivan, in Boston Globe.

FRIENDS.

She had just graduated at Wellesley and he had left with a bachelor's degree some three years ago one of the leading universities.

They had both come back to their home town with the decision to make it the scene of their life's activity.

They were both young.

Perhaps she had still some of the girlish romantic nature in her and perhaps he was not entirely free of a boy's hopefulness and enthusiasm for life. But each had a strong foundation of good common sense and earnest, upright purpose.

Both Alice Hartwell and Ned Morgan intended to accomplish something in life, and with each other they were in no wise reticent as to what they should demand of the world.

They had been friends from youth, and when the girl's return renewed that friendship in all its intensity the gossips had much to say of a long-settled matrimonial understanding.

But the young people laughed the idea to scorn.

It was the subject of conversation one August afternoon as they sat together in the cooling shade of the vines on the Hartwell porch.

"The very idea," laughed Ned; "these old people here haven't an idea beyond marrying and dying; can't they understand that there are some other contingencies of existence besides these?"

"Of course not," answered Alice, also laughing, "and they would deem it rank heresy to hear you say so. You must remember that Blanktown has its code of rules and proprieties as changeless as the laws of the Medes and Persians."

"There is only one thing for a young man to do when he likes a girl."

"There is only one thing for a girl to do, because she is a girl," laughed Alice.

"The very idea of you and me being lovers," went on Ned, "when we have been playmates, chums, companions, from the mud-pie period."

"The idea," echoed Alice; "why there couldn't possibly be any romance about such a thing."

"Familiarity kills romance, you know." He said it as if he were uttering one of the foundation-truths of the ages. And she acquiesced with: "Of course."

"These people here," he continued in an oracular tone, "cannot appreciate the beauty of a perfect friendship existing between man and woman; they can only perceive of such a friendly relation degenerating into an affair of kisses, tears and sentiment."

"But we shall give them an example of something different, shall we not, Ned?"

"Yes; of a perfect friendship where sex shall not be considered, where one shall be the confidant, the critic and the inspiration of the other."

"How glorious it will be, Ned; what a help we shall be to each other. We shall be such friends as Hannah More and Dr. Johnson, or Paula and Jerome."

And so they talked and planned, while the old people said: "What an example of beautiful devotion that is; there can't be any mistake there; they have known each other from childhood."

Well, Ned went to work and Alice went work, Ned plugging away at the law and she entering the schools as a teacher, for neither were rich.

And their friendship did prove helpful to each other, for he was an ardent student, and she was a stern critic. And they were confidants. They could be so frank with each other, because their friendship was secure on account of the perfect understanding between them. It was because of the perfection and ease of this understanding that he came to her when his heart first began to lean towards Mary Mason.

"I know that you will talk to me with perfect honesty, Alice," he said. "I don't believe I really love Mary Mason as the world looks on love, but then she is a good sensible girl; the match would be a good one, and helpful in a worldly sense, and as for love, well, love will come with association."

"Of course," said Alice, "of course; but, Ned, do you think that just her particular cast of mind would suit you? She seems so terribly practical, you know, Ned. She doesn't seem to have those soft, womanly qualities that it seems to me a man would like. I wouldn't discourage you for an instant, Ned, and you know I'm talking only for your own good, as a real friend would talk; but do you really think you would be happy with her, Ned?"

"Well, that's it," said Ned, stroking his bare chin; "that's it; for the life I don't know."

"Well, Ned," said Alice, "if I were you, I wouldn't do anything rash. You might regret it all your life, and your friends would feel for you too."

"A man's got to be mighty careful," said Ned; "mighty; careful."

"Yes, he has," said Alice, and then for some unaccountable reason she went home and cried herself to sleep. But that's just like a woman you know.

Nothing occurred after this to interrupt the smoothness of their relations until one day in the vacation period, when Alice came to Ned for advice.

"I have found teaching hard and tiresome, Ned," she said. "And after all, the little home trials that a woman overcomes are her best conquests. I have no desire to go back to the school-room, and I have a chance to make a home for myself. Henry Armstrong has asked me to marry him. You know he is a kind-hearted man, Ned, and he is settled and well fixed. His store is paying him well and his wife ought to be a happy woman; don't you think so? He can give me so many pleasures that it would be so hard for me to earn by my own efforts. Tell me, what do you think about it, Ned?"

"Why, Alice," said the young man, "I had no idea that you were so mercenary"

"I'm not Ned"——

"You're not—the idea!"

"But, Ned"——

"Oh, don't talk to me. Henry Armstrong, indeed! But marry him; marry him, by all means."

"Why, you're not angry, are you, Ned?"

"Angry? Oh, no; what have I got to be angry at? It's nothing to me."

"But we are friends, and we were to advise each other, you know."

"Well, isn't that what I'm doing? What I mean is that I don't think that Henry Armstrong is half good enough for you; and I don't believe you love him either."

"I don't know that I do, but you didn't love Mary Mason, either—at least you said so."

"Oh, that's all right; throw that folly into my face."

"Why, don't you think a person ought ever to marry?"

"Of course; but you want to marry the person who is congenial."

"Well, I thought—"

"Yes, you thought. A woman like you, Alice, needs somebody to think for her," and this lord of creation stalked away in high dudgeon.

As he went into the gate at home that night, and Rover came frisking to meet him, he gave him a kick that sent the dog howling away—just like a man you know.

He wrote a letter that night and posted it, and Alice received it by the first mail next morning.

It ran thus:

"Miss Hartwell—Your actions are entirely beyond explanation. The heart of a man is not to be played with. But I hope you will marry Henry Armstrong and be happy. It doesn't matter what becomes of me. Your neglected lover, NED.

Alice read it and laughed and cried in turn over the words.

Two hours after its receipt Ned followed it in person with a highly injured air.

And she, because she was a very soft little person, ran to meet him with a glad face.

"Oh, Ned," she cried, "I never did want to marry Harry Armstrong at all. But you said we could only be friends and mutual critics, and—Ned a girl wants to be loved."

For the moment he forgot his fine ideas and cried out with a tremulous voice:

"If you'll just stick to me, Alice, I'll love you well enough."

"Then, Ned, our friendship is all past?"

"Can't a man and his wife be friends?"

She laughed.

"And for a critic?"

"Oh, after all," he said, "a man's best critic is his wife."

And the wiseacres said: "Wasn't it beautiful? Knew it each other from childhood, and not a break, not a ripple in their love."—Chicago News.

Queer Experience in Photography.

A curious experiment in photograph was recently made in England. A man was made to look steadily at a postage stamp on a black card for a minute; the room was then darkened, a sensitive photographic plate put in place of the card, and the man looked at it steadily for twenty minutes. The plate was developed and showed two distinct images of the stamp. Mr. Ingles Rogers, one of the three witnesses to this feat is unable to decide whether the photograph is one of the image projected on the man's retina or whether it is a case of thought transference.

The Loudest Noise Ever Heard.

"No thunder from the skies was ever accompanied with a roar of such vehemence as that which issued from the throat of the great volcano in Krakatoa, an islet lying in the Straits of Sunda, between Sumatra and Java, at ten o'clock on Monday morning, August 27, 1883," says Sir Robert S. Ball, in the Youth's Companion. "As that dreadful Sunday night wore on, the noises increased in intensity and frequency. The explosions succeeded each other so rapidly that a continuous roar seemed to issue from the island.

"The critical moment was now approaching, and the outbreak was preparing for a majestic culmination. The people of Batavia did not sleep that night. Their windows quivered with the thunders from Krakatoa, which resounded like the discharge of artillery in the streets. Finally, at ten o'clock on Monday morning, a stupendous convulsion took place, which far transcended any of the shocks that had preceded it.

"This supreme effort it was which raised the mightiest noise ever heard on this globe. Batavia is ninety-four miles distant from Krakatoa. At Carimon, Java, 350 miles away, reports were heard on that Sunday morning which led to the belief that there must be some vessel in the distance which was discharging its guns as signals of distress. The authorities sent out boats to make a search; they presently returned as no ship could be found in want of succor. The reports were sounds which had come all the way from Krakatoa. At Macassar, in Celebres, loud explosions attracted the notice of everybody, and two steamers were hastily sent out to find out what was the matter. The sounds had traveled from the Straits of Sunda, a distance of 969 miles.

"But mere hundreds of miles will not suffice to illustrate the extraordinary distance to which the greatest noise that ever was heard was able to penetrate. The figures have to be expressed in thousands. This seems almost incredible, but it is certainly true. In the Victoria plains, in West Australia, the shepherds were startled by noises like heavy cannonading. It was some time before they learned that their tranquility had been disturbed by the grand events then proceeding at Krakatoa, 1,700 miles away."

Checks Between China and Japan.

Those checks that have been passing between the representatives of China and Japan at the Bank of England, by way of paying the paper of the late war, must be curiosities in their way. As valuable slips of paper they beat the best the bank used to be able to show as completely as the Japs beat the Chinese. In the gloomy vaults of the great building of Threadneedle street it is the practice to stow away all drafts cashed at the counters above for five years, when they are taken off to a furnace and burned. But they used to have, and for aught we know, they have now, one of these precious slips reserved from the general quinquennial destruction framed and glazed upon the wall. It is, or it was, an old bank note representing a million of money. Of course, it was not printed for every day use. A special plate had been engraved, and a few impressions struck off in order to facilitate some financial operation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the day, and this single impression had been reserved as a curiosity. By comparison with the slips of paper with a facial value of from five to eight millions that are said to have been handed round for the parments on account of Japan's little bill, this old framed and glazed note for a mere million cuts rather a puny figure.—London News.

Squeaky Shoes.

"I have heard it said," said Mr. Goslington, "that years ago some people used to like squeaky shoes; that the squeak was considered an indication of newness; and that manufacturers sometimes put in a squeak leather, a piece of thin leather placed between the inner and outer soles. Then again I have heard it said that people who didn't like the squeak, when they did get a pair of squeaky shoes, drove tacks through the soles to stop the squeak, or wet them. In these days people generally don't like squeaky shoes; but if anybody should want his shoes to squeak, I think I can tell him how to made them; warm them. I took my slippers off the other day and placed them on the steam radiator; when I put them on again warm, they squeaked beautifully."—New York Sun.

He Gave Up All Hope.

"Prisoner," said a Nevada judge, "what have you to say to this indictment; are you guilty or not guilty?"

"Before I answer the question, judge, I would like to ask your honor if this spectacled dude is all the lawyer I've got?"

"That is Mr. Ferguson, sir," responded the judge sternly; "I have appointed him to defend you, as you seem to have no counsel."

"Judge," said the prisoner, sighing heavily, "I'm guilty."

Korea has passed a law making Sunday a day of rest and Saturday a half holiday.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

The electric light, then compared to bright moonlight, was exhibited in London in 1867.

A cat which rides to fires is one of the members of Engine Company No. 6, Toledo, Ohio.

Postmen mounted on bicycles collecting letters from the pillar boxes may be seen in the West End of London.

A woman weighing 509 pounds died at New Middleton, Ind., recently. She was said to be the largest woman in the state.

A caribou was shot near Pinckney, Mich., a few days ago. Not one of these animals had previously been seen in that region in many years.

Nellie Thomas, a 15-year-old girl of Springfield, Ill., was turned down in school, so she swallowed a bottle of poison and tried to cut her throat.

It is said that a mountain lion measuring eleven feet from nose to tail, and weighing 250 pounds, was killed in San Antonio Canyon, Cal., recently.

A man in Howard County, Minnesota, burns the cobs in his pig pen, left after the corn is eaten, and he feeds the cob ashes to the pigs, nicely salted.

Five years after a fall through a skylight, Daniel McCarthy, of New York City was operated upon and a three-inch piece of glass taken out of his arm.

Lewis Peters, residing at Schnecksville, Penn., put a large cat in the cellar recently to catch mice, but in the morning his wife found that the rats and mice had killed the cat.

A man in San Bernardino, Cal., bought a ticket in a raffle for a bicycle paying fifty cents for it. Before the drawing he sold his ticket for a dollar. At the drawing his ticket won the machine.

There is a family at Kokoma, Ind., consisting of a man, his wife and a hired girl, and all three are entirely blind. It is said that there is not a more neatly kept house in the town than theirs.

A 13-year-old boy of Shaftsburg, Vt., caught in a trap a few days ago an eagle measuring seven feet from tip to tip of its wings, and weighing 30 pounds. He had a hard fight with the bird, imprisoned as it was, before he could subdue it.

A citizen of France, impressed for twenty-eight days' military service at Lyons recently, begged for a reprieve on account of his wife's serious illness and because she needed his care. The petition was refused, and thereupon man and wife committed suicide by taking strychnine.

The jack rabbits are descending by the thousands on the farmers of Iowa, and destroying every particle of the corn left standing. They have been driven out of the state farther north by the early and intensely cold weather that has prevailed in Minnesota and the Dakotas.

The Girl Got The Roses.

Standing in a florist's store, vainly striving to come to some adjustment between capital and roses, one of Cincinnati's belles glanced out of the window to see a hack dashing up the street.

A young man looked out of the carriage door, the coachman reined in his horses, and two country fellows jumped out, and rushed into the store, one exclaiming to the clerk:

"I want to give you a carte blanche order for some flowers."

The clerk looked at him and continued talking to the young woman.

"I am in a deperate hurry; must catch a train—no time to lose—and will give you carte blanche," the youth interrupted.

The young woman consented to wait, and the clerk replied:

"What kind would you like?"

"No matter what they are, so they are handsome—some roses and other things—something pretty for her to wear," he answered, as the blood mounted to his face, "and I give you carte blanche."

So much stress was laid on the carte blanche that the salesman seemed encouraged, and asked the address.

"No, — West Seventh street, and have them there by 8 o'clock—see is going out. Something handsome, carte blanche, and here is $2." With these words he put down the cash, slammed the door, and was off.

The clerk looked at the young woman and said:

"American beauties are $1.50 apiece, and roses $4 a dozen."

"Never mind," she laughed, "make it right for the girl, and send the bill to me."

Doubtless that youth thinks that city prices are not so bad after all.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Wasted Energy and Expense.

A new advertising wagon introduced in New York is fitted up with two cylinders which keep revolving, giving a momentary view of various business announcements. There are people who would rather spend $10 to catch the eye of two or three thousand people with a contrivance of this kind than invest fifty cents to reach a hundred thousand readers in a good newspaper.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"TARIFF REFORM" AND PEARL BUTTONS.

In 1893 we imported 13,057,642 lines of pearl buttons. In 1895 we imported 18,537,049 lines. Americans, under the Gorman tariff, were deprived of the work that could have been utilized in making 5,500,000 lines of pearl buttons. The amount of duty collected on foreign pearl buttons in 1893 was $395,245. In 1895 it was $241,193. By the Gorman law, the American Government lost $150,000 of revenue while American labor lost the work of making 5,500,000 lines of buttons. Who derived any benefit from this species of "tariff reform?" Not our Government, not our workers; but foreign manufacturers and foreign labor.

UTAH--OUR NEW STATE.

EXTENT OF ITS VALUABE PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES.

Farms, Mines and Factories a Source of Interminable Wealth—Active Progress and Public Improvements Always in Hand—A Bright and Brainy Senator.

The admission of Utah as a State of the Union suggests a brief review of its agricultural, mineral and industrial conditions, which we are able to compile from the annual report of the Governor of the Territory, Hon. Caleb W. West.

The population of Utah increased 44.4 per cent. between 1880 and 1890, and 14.15 per cent. between 1890 and 1895. It now stands at a total of 247,324 persons, of whom 126,803 are males and 120,521 females. The assessed valuation of real and personal property and improvements was $97,942,152; the revenue from taxes was $497,516. Almost $2,750,000 were expended last year on private and public buildings and in public works, and 440,000 acres of land were surveyed.

The report upon the farming interests of Utah are very extensive. There are 467,000 acres under cultivation, 417,455 acres irrigated, 294,725 acres of pasturage fenced in, 806,650 acres of improved land and 979,182 acres of unimproved land. There are 20,581 farms, of which only 2128 were mortgaged for $1,971,352, and $720,000 were expended on farm buildings during the year, $226,879 in repairs and over $1,000,000 were paid out for farm labor. We have condensed the principal crop areas and products for 1894 as follows:

Crop.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Wheat....	144,717	3,113,073	$1,440,696
Corn....	12,843	293,557	151,433
Rye.....	3,791	42,352	20,094
Barley....	8,754	271,866.	100,307
Oats....	43,334	1,387,710	470,658
Potatoes..	13,526	1,649,239	522,855
Beets....	3,056	*38,015	166,714
Hay.....	89,155	*123,646	604,399
Lucerne..	163,544	*462,459	1,851,639
Apples....	6,698	377,935	146,764
Peaches..	1,636	154,772	75,152
Apricots..	351	21,234	10,372
Plums....	852	37,810	19,835
Pears.....	564	27,261	18,852
Grapes....	573	*524	37,263
Small fruits...	747	*699	62,444
Sheep....	2,422,802	12,119,763	‡4,551,204
Total value.....			$10,249,961

* Tons. † Number of sheep. ‡ Value of sheep and wool clip.

Besides the above there were produced 866,322 pounds of dried fruits, 200,000 gallons of cider, vinegar and sorghum, 3,441,732 pounds of butter, 820,747 pounds of cheese and 1,102,121 pounds of honey. Of live stock, other than sheep, Utah has 300,000 head of cattle, including 60,595 milch cows, 47,703 hogs and 5000 head of mules and other animals.

The industrial condition of Utah shows 880 manufacturing concerns, employing 5054 hands who earn $2,027,118 a year. The amount of capital invested is $5,476,246, the value of the plants is $5,986,215, the value of the raw material used is $2,610,038 and the value of the product of the factories is $6,678,118. For commercial purposes, Utah has 1974 stores employing 5023 hands who earn $2,685,794. The capital invested in the stores amounts to $14,551,345 and the the sales aggregate $32,865,611. The capital of the banks exceeds $5,000,000 and the amount of the deposits was $9,689,267 last year, an increase of $423,000 over the deposits in 1894. There are 1380 miles of railroad in the State and eighty-four miles of electric roads.

The mineral interests of Utah are important. Briefly summarized they are as follows:

	Coal.	Gold and silver.
Number of mines	12	546
Employ'd	139	2,534
Wages paid	$59,775	$2,789,817
Output, tons	62,101	251,924
Cost of plant	$46,708	$4,592,606
Cost of development	43,609	7,991,185

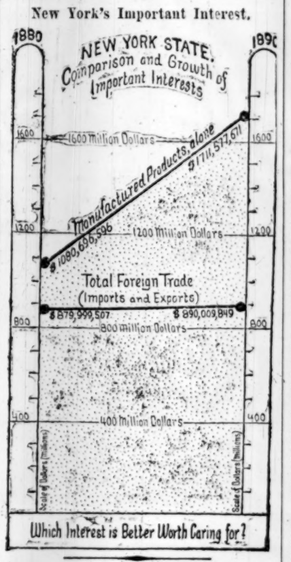
The entire mineral product of Utah is next given:

1,066,160 pounds copper, at five cents per pound	$53,308.00
202,500 pounds refined lead, at $3.11 per 100 pounds	62,977.50
55,551,663 pounds unrefined lead, at $32 per ton	888,826.61
6,659,798 ounces fine silver, at 62 97-100 cents per ounce	4,193,674.89
56,427 ounces fine gold, at $20 per ounce	1,128,540.00
Total export value	$6,327,326.90

Computing the gold and silver at their mint valuation, and other metals at their value at the seaboard, it would increase the value of the product to $11,631,402.72.

The last delegate sent to Congress from the Territory of Utah was Hon. Frank J. Cannon. Upon the admission of Utah to Statehood it is believed that he will be elected the first United States Senator. Mr. Cannon is a young man, bright, energetic and progressive. He has already made many friends in Congress and gained the respect of the older members by his diligence and intelligence. He is expected to make a name for himself in National politics. So large and diversified are the industrial interests of Utah that he is a firm believer in the policy of protection for the United States.

New York's Important Interest.



Labor Looms Up.

At a special meeting of the Philadelphia Workingmen's Protective Tariff League the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The Wilson Tariff bill, after one year's trial, has failed to raise sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of the Government, while under its operation the imports of manufactured goods have increased in some instances by 200 per cent.

"Whereas, The Fifty-fourth Congress will be called upon to devise some means to increase the revenue for the support of the Government, and

"Whereas, The late verdict of the American workingmen, as expressed by their ballots on November 5, is a further condemation to the present revenue system, and is also a fresh mandate to their representatives in Congress to make the necessary change in the present tariff bill so as to afford adequate protection to all American industries, and also to raise sufficient revenue to defray the necessary expenses of the Government without having to resort to the questionable method of issuing bonds for that purpose; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we enter our protest against any further internal taxes upon the American people, but believe that all additional revenue should be raised by increasing the duty on imports, especially imports coming in competition with the production of American labor.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our representatives in Congress."

Protection—Free Trade.

The exports of 1895 in domestic merchandise were $75,812,338 less than in 1894; and the imports were $76,975,343 greater in 1895 than in 1894.—Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, December 16, 1895.

A Word to Senators.

Faint heart never won fair lady, and a faint heart will never provide more revenue for the Treasury, check the issue of more bonds or afford proper protection to American labor and industries.

This Is Official.

The year 1894 was one of large exports and diminished imports; 1895 was a year of large imports and diminished exports.—Secretary Carlisle's Annual Report, December 16, 1895.

Good Maxims.

Raise revenue, not debt. Increase wage earnings, not interest payments.

DRIFTING TOWARD WAR.

A Serious Crisis Between Great Britain and Germany.

ARSENALS BEING OVERHAULED.

England Now Expects an Appeal to Arms if the Kaiser Declares the Transvaal's Independence --- Anti-English Sentiment Running High in Berlin---Anti-German Feeling Growing in England.

There is no longer any attempt to conceal the fact that war between Great Britain and Germany is not only possible, but probable. Despatches received in London from Berlin reiterate in terms which almost compel belief Germany's intention to declare the independence of the Transvaal Republic. The London papers credit the announcement, and they interpret that it means war. One-half the population of Great Britain expects war with Germany at any moment. The other half is apprehensive, and no one, not even members of the Cabinet, seem to know what is going to happen. But there is a genuine war scare on. You can feel it in the air, in the clubs and in the theaters, where every patriotic utterance is rapturously applauded.

This state of excitement is caused by a report from Berlin to the effect that at a special audience which Dr. W. J. Leyds, the Secretary of State of the Transvaal, had with Emperor William His Majesty declared that he would not recognize any claim of suzerainty over the Transvaal. Great Britain by the treaty of 1884 claims suzerainty over the Transvaal Republic.

It is agreed on all sides in Europe that the moment the Kaiser sends a Minister to Pretoria Lord Salisbury must summon a Parliament for the purpose of declaring war against Germany, or must abandon the avowed intention of the British Government to maintain its suzerainty over the Transvaal. These reports regarding the German Emperor's decision have not been denied.

If the German Emperor has told Leyds, Secretary of State for Transvaal, that Germany will recognize the independence of the Boers, he has as good as declared war, say all Englishmen.

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Queen Victoria has written a letter to the Emperor of Germany rebuking him for his attitude in regard to the Transvaal, especially in the matter of the congratulatory message which His Majesty sent to President Kruger.

Anti-German feeling is growing rapidly in the East End of London. The windows of a number of shops in Whitechapel kept by Germans and Hebrews have been broken, and the Hollander Club and some of the East End German clubs have been closed, fearing that they might be attacked.

At a large dinner of farmers and tradesmen given at Chard, County of Somerset, the Mayor of the town proposed to drink the health of all of the Queen's family except one grandson, referring to Emperor William of Germany. The toast was received with enthusiastic cheers, which were followed by groans and hisses for Emperor William.

Political circles in London maintain that if it be true that the Emperor of Germany has promised to recognize the independence of the Transvaal Republic by appointing a German Resident at Pretoria instead of a consul, it may mean war between Great Britain and Germany.

The St. James's Gazette says: "We would rather face a rupture with Germany than to renounce the stipulation of the convention of 1884 that any international arrangement made by the South African Republic requires the consent and ratification of Great Britain."

Orders have been sent to Portsmouth, Devonport and Chatham for the immediate commissioning of six ships to form a flying squadron, the object of which is obviously to have a squadron ready for any required emergency. It will be composed of two first-class battleships, two first-class cruisers and two second-class cruisers.

A dispatch from Berlin says that Dr. Leyds, the Secretary of State of the Transvaal, has received a dispatch which states that the Transvaal demands from England an indemnity of $2,500,000 for Dr. Jameson's invasion.

The feeling against Emperor William continues among all classes and the war sentiment against Germany rises as time passes. Emperor William is a member of several exclusive English clubs, including the Royal Yacht Squadron, and in some of them the demand for his expulsion is already very loud. Letters have also been published in the newspapers demanding that he resign his colonelcy in the Royal Dragoons.

A cablegram from Berlin says: It cannot be said that the incessant jingoism of the British press and the hostile demonstrations in England against the Kaiser have produced an equally warlike spirit in Germany. On the contrary, a conservative and dignified attitude has been assumed in this instance by the German newspapers and public. Nevertheless a big demonstration is anticipated in the Reichstag. The Emperor and Prince Hohenlohe are in complete accord in this matter. There is no foundation whatever in the report which emanated from the Berlin Bourse that the Chancellor has offered to resign.

A despatch from Vienna says that the German Government, fearing that Emperor William's message to President Kruger would offend Emperor Francis Joseph, has explained to Count Colushowski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that Emperor William did not intend to offend England. His message was merely meant to encourage the free States of South Africa to maintain their independence. A similar message has been sent to Rome, where, it is stated, the Opposition intend to use the incident against a renewal of the Triple Alliance.

Cecil Rhodes Wanted to Retire.

A despatch from Cape Town says that Cecil Rhodes has tendered his resignation of the office of Prime Minister of Cape Colony to Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of the colony, but that the latter had not accepted it.

The Coinage of 1895.

A statement prepared by the Director of the Mint shows the coinage executed at the United States Mints during the calendar year just closed to have been as follows: Gold, $59,616,357, silver, $5,586,010; minor coins, $882,430; total, $66,084,798.

The Boers Fought by Searchlights.

A dispatch from Cape Town, South Africa, says that, after nightfall on the day of the battle between Dr. Jameson and his followers and the Boers, the latter used searchlights, themselves remaining under cover, and relying upon their sharpshooters to pick off Jameson's men.

Pulling the Maine to Pieces.

At Hampton Roads, Va., all the ammunition hoists of the United States battleship Maine found unsatisfactory by the Board of Inspection and Survey were lately re-examined by Assistant Naval Constructor R. B. Dashiell and condemned, and they are now being torn out.

DR. JAMESON IS RELEASED.

Kruger Wants Him and Rhodes to Be Banished From Transvaal.

A dispatch from Cape Town, South Africa, says that Dr. Jameson and those of his followers who were taken prisoners by the Boers have been released and handed over to Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of Cape Colony.

DR. JAMESON.

A Pretoria dispatch says it is reported there that the Transvaal Government has demanded the banishment from the country of Cecil Rhodes and Dr. Jameson, and the payment of a large indemnity by the British South Africa Company.

The editorials of the leading British papers are unanimous in lauding the generosity and prudence of President Kruger, and assuring him that England appreciates them at their full value. All of the papers will praise Colonial Secretary Chamberlain for his course throughout the difficulty.

The lectures to Emperor William are generally repeated in the London papers. The marked cessation of the hostility of the press of Germany toward England is ascribed to the British Government's preparations for war, which are highly commended on all sides. The Central News is authority for the statement that Lord Salisbury has notified the German Government that Great Britain will maintain the rights in the Transvaal secured to her under the convention of 1884, at all costs.

LOWNDES INAUGURATED.

Maryland's Republican Governor Takes the Oath of Office.

Lloyd Lowndes was inaugurated Governor of Maryland at Annapolis, being the first Republican to hold that office in thirty years. The visitors included hundreds of well known Democrats.

GOVERNOR LLOYD LOWNDES.

The Governor-elect was escorted to a handsomely decorated reviewing stand near the State House, opposite Francis street. After the procession had passed Mr. Lowndes was escorted to the State House, where the inauguration took place in the Senate Chamber in the presence of the Senators, the members of the House of Delegates and the Judges of the Court of Appeals. Standing on a small, uncovered platform erected at a front window of the Senate Chamber, Mr. Lowndes delivered his inaugural address.

At the conclusion of the address Chief Justice Robinson of the Court of Appeals, administered the oath of office.

ABOUT THE SUZERAINTY.

Particulars of the Treaty Giving England Control Over the Transvaal's Policy.

The suzerainty which England claims over the Transvaal, which Germany appears to question or deny, rests upon a convention concluded in London in 1884 between the British Government and the Government of the South African Republic.

When the Transvaal secured its National independence, in 1881, by the peace of Pretoria, it was given complete freedom in making and administrating its own laws. But the right of regulating and superintending the relations between the Boers and the native population, the adjustment of frontier questions with resident and neighboring tribes and the control of foreign relations were reserved by the Imperial Government under the new term of the "Suzerainty" of Queen Victoria.

By the London convention of 1884 this suzerainty was whittled away to a single point—to the privilege of controlling and directing the Transvaal's foreign relations. The Boer Republic was required to submit to England for her approval any treaty entered into with native tribes outside the Transvaal, or with foreign Nations, the Orange Free State excepted. If no objections are raised by the British Government within six months, the treaty goes into force without English sanction.

It will be seen that under this treaty, as long as it subsists, Germany cannot enter into any secret treaty with President Krueger, nor into a treaty of any kind with him that has not previously been authorized by England.

Shell Pierces the Harveyized Plate.

For the first time in the official history of the re-forging process, as applied to Harveyized armor, a plate which had been given this treatment went down before an armor piercing shell. The battle occurred at the Indian Head proving grounds, and the results were so extraordinary that the officials made a thorough investigation upon its conclusion. The plate tested was eight inches in calibre, and upon its performance depended the acceptance of a group of armor weighing 154 tons, designed for the 8-inch breechloading turrets of the battleship Iowa. A 6-inch gun was used. A shell of the Wheeling-Sterling armor piercing variety, weighing 100 pounds, was fired.

County Bank Looted.

The safe in the bank of the little town of Fayette, in Fulton County, Ohio, was blown open by burglars and about $2000 and some bonds secured. The cashier found, when he went to the building next morning, that the door of one of the safes had been blown entirely off. Nothing had been left except a small sack containing about $150 in gold.

Great Britain's Surplus.

Great Britain's only comfort of late has been the Treasury report, which estimates that the surplus at the end of the financial year, in March, will exceed $25,000,000.

Girls Saved From the Flames.

Six hundred girls from eight to twelve years old were marched out of the Winthrop School, Boston, Mass., while the building was burning. To the calmness of Miss Valentine, one of the teachers, the avoidance of a panic is largely due.

Beet Sugar in Wisconsin.

The manufacture of beet sugar will be attempted in the neighborhood of Milwaukee, Wis., this year. Fifty half-acre patches, cultivated as an experiment, have given results so satisfactory that a company with a cash capital of $150,000 has been formed.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Nov'r 25, 1895.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays,) leave Elizabeth City, at 11:40, A. M., and at 5:50 P. M. Northbound, daily, except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2:45 P. M., and 9:00 A. M. The trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk; connect at Norfolk with all Rail and teamer lines, and at Elenton with steamer for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong rivers; transfer steamers to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven, connecting with steamer Virginia Dare for Makeleyville, Aurora, Washington and all intermediate landings.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH AND OLD DOMINION LINE.

The steamer Nouse leaves Elizabeth City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 P. M., for Newbern, connecting withthe A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City, and with the W. N. & N. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C., etc. Returning, leave Newbern Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.

Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Newberne, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morehead City and Wilmington, N. C.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President Street Station; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock Street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River, and Old Dominion Line.

For further information apply to M. H. Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Manager. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft. & Pass'r Agt.

Hotels

New Albemarle House

Mr. & Mrs. SAWYER Props,

Cor. Main and Road Streets, Elizabeth City, N. C. First-class Hotel. Elegant Rooms, Good Table, Polite Attention. Electric Bells and Lights.

TERMS:—$2 and $2.50 per day.

WOODARD HOUSE

EDENTON, N. C.

This well established Hotel offers first-class accommodations to travelers.

FIRST-CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Rooms for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances furnished when desired. Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers.

Terms Reasonable.

GEORGE W. BELL,

Gun-Smith,

At the Old Stand on Road Street,

ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

Wood for Sale.

I have opened a WOOD YARD at the Poindexter Creek Bridge and keep a good supply of good wood on hand. Will sell by the load or cord and will saw and deliver when desired.

W. H. STARK.

FRED DAVS

DEALER IN

COAL.

Coal of all sizes and of best quality constantly on hand. All orders promptly are filled

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

FRED. H. ZIEGLER,

Successor to John H. Ziegler,

Dealer in all Kinds of

Undertakers' Supplies,

From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

FANS AND COOLING BOARDS

when desired. The finest Hearse in the section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty At the old stand on Ehringhaus Street.

All kinds of Cabinet Work done.

T. P. WHITE,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER-2nd door North of Poindexter Street Bridge.

Patching and mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

N.G.Grandy&Co.

BROKERS

Agents for Woldrige's High Class

FERTILIZERS.

We also keep COTTON SEED MEAL and HULLS, the finest feed in the world for producing milk and fattening poor cattle. We ask a trial.

REFERENCES: Guirkin & Co., bankers, Hughes & Pritchard, J. B. Flora & Co., Robinson & Co., Elizabeth City, N. C.

ctice of Administration.

Having qualified as Administrator of the late John Jackson, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, orit will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

W. G. POOL,
Nov. 5, 1895. Aministrato d

The North Carolinian

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTS REPORT EMPTY TREASURIES.

The alarming messages of Grover Cleveland recall to mind the historic parallell with every message from a Free Trade President. We well remember—we were a young man in business—the wretched failure of old James Buchanan—the financial distress, bankruptcies, and the universal hard times which befell the country under his Administration. Just as it is now, there was then an empty Treasury, bonds were issued, moneys borrowed to pay the current expenses of the Government, high rates of interest paid, the imports exceeded the exports, we were buying more than we were selling, there was distrust in foreign countries as to our securities, and a lack of confidence at home.

And yet, with all this, there was an abundance of that which the soil produces and a rich store of resources which only wanted the quickening spirit of an American policy to produce a generous activity, remunerative capital, profitable markets, good prices, and industrial prosperity. We reproduce that well-remembered portion of Buchanan's message in 1857:

In the midst of unsurpassed plenty, in all the elements of national wealth, we find our manufactories suspended, labor of different kinds abandoned, and thousands of useful laborers thrown out of employment and reduced to want.

If this gloomy message, which stated gloomy facts, were read to most people to day and the author's name withheld, it would be said to be the production of President Grover Cleveland. The same policies produce the same results. They can fall be described in the same language. When the sickened nation reaches that condition, history teaches that there is but one medicine which will restore the patient, and that remedy is a protective tariff.

A TIMELY ARTICLE BY EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON,

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison will discuss "The Presidential Office" his "This Country of Ours" series in the forthcoming February *Home Journal*. He will detail the provisions and methods of electing a Chief Magistrate, and will have much to say bearing upon the eligibility of a President for re-election; will give his views as to the length of the Presidential term, and express rather decided opinions relative to the annoyance to which Presidents are subjected from office-seekers. The article is praetical, based upon experience and observation, and is very timely.

SENATOR PRITCHARD'S AMENDMENT.

Senator Pritchard has offered an amendment to the Tariff bill, for the restoration of the McKinley duties on various articles, including clays, lime, marble, stone, iron ore, timbsr, lumber, tobacco, live animals, agricultural products, fish, fruit, meats of all kinds, poultry, land, hemp, wool, coal and coke and increasing the duty on mica to 50 cents a pound. In all of these North Carolina is especially interested. The Senator has delivered an able speech in support of his amendment.

We have received from C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of United States and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C., a pamphlet recently published and copyrighted by them, entitled: "A Summary of Foreign Patent Laws with Information and Advice about Foreign Patents, giving the Cost of same in various countries." Sent free on application.

The fact that the exports to the United States from Sheffield, England, during 1895, were $750,000 larger than those of 1894 is worth noting as an example of the way in which a Democratic tariff policy does notbenfit the manufacturers and laborers of the United States.

The English people generally are not familiar with the German language, but in spite of that deficiency it is observed that they lost no time in understanding what Emperor William meant when he emphatically declared himself with reference to British aggression in Transvaal.

The Agricultural Department estimates the State's cotton crop at 350,000 bales, the corn crop about the average, full wheat crop, slight decline in oats and large increase in uumber fhogs and improvement in their condition.

Probably the best thing about recent events yet said is attributed to Speaker Reed: "The President first declared war and then 'made an assignment.'"

The United States still has nearly a thousand million acres of land for sale. Leaving out Alaska the Government land embraces 609,083,495 acres.

The number of business failures in the United States during 1895 is 13,674, as against 12,721 in 1894.

THE ARENA.

The "Arena" for January is a capital number. Its main articles, as usual, are on timely topics and are interesting. It has no equal as the exponent of advanced thought on psychology, sociology and kindred subjects. It is a publication that "thinks under its own hat," and induces its own readers to do likewise. Among its contributors are the ablest writers of the two Continents, who give it the best work of their brains. It is published at Boston every month, at $3 a year. Send 10 cents for a sample copy.

The Commissioner of Labor Statistics reeports that the average wages of farm laborers in this State has decreased from $9.50 in 1893 to $8.75 last year. He says there is a decided tendency toward smaller farms, more grain and less cotton, and that the average cost of a bale of cotton from seed to market is $18 in the cotton belt and $22.50 in the whole State.

The Monroe doctrine is simply a formulated statement of a great principle. The time will come when the American people must stand by the integrity of that doctrine. The syndicate of Powers which maintains the political equilibrium of Europe must be made to understand that they must keep their hands off the Western world.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, Jan'y 10, 1896

The decision of the Republican Senators to try to pass the House Tariff bill without amendment adds materially to the chances the bill has to get through the Senate. The bill as it stands is not a party measure, altho it owes its being to Republicans. It is merely an emergency measure, intended to supply the money that will be needed by the government until the Republicans regain control of the executive and legislative branches of the government. The tariff bill that will protect American industries and at the same time furnish the revenue needed will be in order, and will be forthcoming. Such a bill could not at this time become a law, even if it could get through the Senate, as it would be certain to run up against Mr. Cleveland's veto. It is not, of course, certain that the House bill will ever become a law. It must in addition to the solid Republican vote get the votes of several Populist and Democratic Senators in order to get through the Senate. These it is believed it can get, but then it will have to stand the chance of a veto.

It is charged that some of the influence which is preventing the Administration recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban revolutionists has been bought and paid for by Spanish money. The feeling in Congress in favor of such recognition is daily growing, and unless there is a great change in the nature of the news received from Cuba, it is probable that a joint resolution directing the Administration to accord that recognition will soon be reported from both Senate and House Foreign Committees and rushed through both bodies with a hurrah. Both Committees are waiting for Secretary Olney to send in the information on the subject which he has been asked for by a House resolution.

Senator Chandler believes that if the government, as a result of Democratic mismanagement, has got to borrow money it should do so by a sure enough popular loan instead of by issuing bonds labeled "popular," which will probably all be taken by bankers. In accordance with that idea he has introduced a bill providing for a popular loan through postal saving notes, and has given notice of his intention to offer it as a substitute for the free coinage bill which was this week reported to the Senate as a substitute for the House bond bill. Mr. Chandler's bill provides that any person may deposit $100 in any money order postoffice and receive a receipt acknowledging that there is due to him or his order a postal savings note bearing interest from date. These receipts are to be exchanable at any U. S. depository for a postal savings note worth one year from date $103, two years $106.10, three years $109.30, four years $112.30, five years $116 and thereafter the value to increase at the rate of $4 a year until redeemed. The bill gives the right to the government to call these notes in after six months' notice by public advertisement. Those who deposit gold may, if they so desire, have the note issued to them made payable in gold.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE enters its fifty-second year with a Table of Contents of twenty numbers from foreign sources. Professor Sully's psychological article on "The New Study of Children" heads the list and is seconded by a critical essay on Louis Pasteur. From the Westminster Review comes the English report and opinion of "Religious Instruction in the Public Schools of the United States." An able article discusses the work, merit, and prospects for success of "Missionaries in China." A bright paper on "American Traits" should be interesting on this side of the Ocean, and the description of ancient Roman villa life make us realize that we moderns are essentially not so distant from togaed neighbors of Horace on his Sabine Farm. Lighter articles of travel, adventure, and several bits of good fiction occupy a fair proportion of the pages in this number of the magazine. As this is the first number of the new volume, it is a good time to subscribe for this sterling periodical.

The folly of prejudice is frequently shown by people who prefer to suffer for years rather than try an advertisd remedy. The millions who have no such notions, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla for blood-diseases, and are cured. So much for common sense.

Defined.

Teacher—And what is meant by keeping the Sabbath holy?

Ethel—It means—it means to think of something you would like to do, oh, ever so much, and then not doing it 'cause it's Sunday.—Indianapolis Journal.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Editor of the CAROLINIAN.—I am informed and believe that in July, 1894, Mr. K. R. Cobb, a nephew of Mr. G. W. Cobb, came here and offered $100 and several free phones to the Corporation for a Telephone franchise. For some reason, the nature of which the public will judge, one Mr. Fentress was brought here to increase the bid to $150. Mr. Fentress, of course, did not comply, but the object was accomplished. Mr. Cobb was not permitted to give the people of Elizabeth City a Telephone which they so much desired. Had the then acting Board of Commissioners accepted Mr. Cobb's offer, which was twice as good for the Corporation and better for the public than the present so-called contract, our people would have had a Telephone in full operation more than a year ago.

No further effort was made to get a Telephone until May, 1895. In the mean time, the old Town charter had been abolished and a new one adopted. The old Board, tenacious of office, were unwilling to obey the law and obtained from Judge Brown a temporary restraining order, forbidding the election on the 13th of May. This order was set for hearing on May 7th. at Manteo, before Judge Boykin. The Judge very properly dissolved the order on May 8th.

Now mark the course of events. The first Monday in May, which was the last regular meeting day of the defunct Board, occurred on the 6th day of that month. No meeting of the Board was held on that day. On the 8th the injunction was dissolved and the life of the old Board was cut short. On the 9th, at a "called" meeting, a valuable franchise was granted to the present Telephone Company. Under this franchise a contract was made on the 15th, two days after the election, when outraged public sentiment condemned the old and elected the new Board.

It is a significant fact that this franchise was granted without advertisement for bids and at about one-half what Mr. Cobb was willing to pay per annum for it, as his former bid clearly showed. The natural and necessary inference is that the old Democratic Board was determined that Mr. Cobb should not have the franchise (even though he offered twice as much as any other responsible bidder would pay) *because* he was a Republican. From a Democratic standpoint, of course, this was proper; but is it surprising that a Republican Board should take a different view?

A contract, wholly illegal, was made under the above circumstances. The present Board of Commissioners have very properly repudiated the entire proceedings.

The people of Elizabeth City favor a Telephone. Mr. Cobb desires to establish one upon much better terms to the Corporation than the present Company proposes. Having rendered it impossible, as far as they could, for him to connect his telegraphic system with the telephone, they are not permitted to establish a ruinous competition with him and break him down.

Let us reverse the case. Suppose the members of the present Telephone Company had owned the Telegraph and had desired to establish a Telephone in connection with it, and had offered $100 for the franchise; suppose that a Republican Board had rejected the offer and had made a contract with Mr. Cobb to give him the franchise for $50; suppose further that all this had been done contrary to law and without authority of the charter, and then suppose a Democratic Board had been appealed to to protect them, is there a sane man in Elizabeth City who does not know that his poles would have been ordered cut down as they were once before?

A CITIZEN.

JOTS FROM POWEL'S POINT

REPORTED BY "DRAHCIR,"

The late cold snap came near sealing up North River with ice.

Dallas Newberne is anxious to get a job by which he can make a dollar. Don't all speak at once.

A. C. Davis is building camps and preparing to put in his pound nets together with a number of stands of shad nets.

Young Mr. F. M. Toxey, the very clever Purser of the Harbinger, lost his ox rope and takes the "silken chords" of a loving heart along now.

One of our popular young men took a pair of nice young ladies out riding not long since, but the horse "fell down and broke his crown," and Charles "came tumbling after." But fortunately the ladies had not forgotten how to walk and they walked.

The sugar-coating, which makes Ayer's Pills so easy to take, disolves immediately on reaching the stomach, and so permits the full strength and benefit of the medicine to be promptly communicated. Ask your druggest for Ayer's Almanac.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

She Lent the Queen an Umbrella.

Many stories are told about Queen Victoria in connection with her visits to poor people. I heard a very amusing one the other day. When on one of her rambles in the country, the queen was caught in a shower, and she entered an old woman's cottage, the inmate of which did not recognize her sovereign.

"Will you lend me an umbrella?" asked the royal lady. The woman looked at her visitor in a suspicious manner, and replied: "I hae twa umbrellas; ane is good and ane verra old. Ye may take the old one. I guess I will never see it again." And she offered the queen a tattered article, which was quietly accepted. She was sufficiently punished for her grumpiness, however, when she discovered who her visitor had been.—London Home.

COSTLY THEATRICALS.

The Extravagant Prices Charged at a Philadelphia Theater In 1780.

Playgoers growl at the price of seats in the theater today, but let them read what was charged in Philadelphia at one time, as told in "Shakespeare's Heroines on the Stage," and then rest content. The story is told in these words in the book:

"In 1769, at Annapolis, 'The Merchant of Venice' was produced by the New American company, with Mrs. Osborne, the heavy tragedy actress, as the heroine. The curtain rang up at 6 p. m. in the 'new' playhouse. Gentlemen who desired to pay but 5s. sat pitforce in the pit or upper boxes; those who could afford 7s. 6d. chose the more fashionable lower boxes. Some of the cheaper seats were not easy of access, if we may judge by this advertisement in the paper of the day, 'Upper boxes are now preparing, the passage to which must be from the stage; it is therefore hoped such gentlemen and ladies as choose to fix on these seats will come before the play begins, as it is not possible they can be admitted after the curtain is drawn up.'

"As for the cost of going to the theater in the New York playhouse as this time, that ran lower; gallery seats there sold for 2s. each, pit seats for 4s. and the boxes, of which there were ten, for 5s. These prices, however, were apparently very moderate (whether they were New York shillings or sterling shillings) compared with the prices at the Philadelphia theater in 1780, when $15 was charged for the admission of a child, $20 for a gallery seat, $30 for admission to the pit, and $40 for a box; but these latter prices it may be added, were in continental money!"

A Sufferer Cured

"Every season, from the time I was two years old, I suffered dreadfully from erysipelas, which kept growing worse until my hands were almost useless. The bones softened so that they would bend, and several of my fingers are now crooked from this cause. On my hand I carry large scars, which, but for

AYER'S

Sarsaparilla, would be sores, provided I was alive and able to carry anything. Eight bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me, so that I have had no return of the disease for more than twenty years. The first bottle seemed to reach the spot and a persistent use of it has perfected the cure."—O. C. DAVIS, Wautoma, Wis.

AYER'S

THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR Sarsaparilla

AYER'S PILLS Promote Good Digestion

STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL

THE MAIL AND EXPRESS.

The Leading Ev'g Newspaper

PUBLISHED DAILY AND CONTAINS:

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WORLD, the closing quotations of the Stock, Produce, Consolidated & other exchanges, and the most exhaustive Financial, Railway and Commercial reports printed in any daily newspaper.

IN POLITICS it is Republican, advocates protection to American industries, a sound currency and all measures which tend towards the industrial and commercial development of the nation.

AS A FAMILY NEWSPAPER it is peerless; its columns are clean and free from the sensationalism which so many of the best families find objectionable in a newspaper which enters the home circle.

THE WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT is not equaled by any other newspaper; it contains daily the news of special interest to women, and interesting articles by distinguished writers.

INEVENING JOURNALISM

TERMS: To Mail Subscribers, Postage Paid.

DAILY EDITION 10 TO 16 PAGES.

One year	$7.00	Three m'ths	$1.75
Six months	3.50	One month	.60

Saturday edition, 20 to 32 pages many special features, 1 year 1.50

Send for sample copy.

PUBLICATION OFFICE: 203 Broadway, New York.

Acme

We Employ Young Men to distribute our advertisements in part payment for a high grade Acme bicycle, which we send them on approval. No work done until the bicycle arrives and proves satisfactory.

Young Ladies employed on the same terms.

If boys or girls apply they must be well recommended. Write for particulars.

ACME CYCLE COMPANY, ELKHART, IND.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Successful Man.

"The successful man," said Mr. Gratebar, "is by no means helpful to himself alone. He helps a great lot of other people as well. There isn't a healthy, vigorous, energetic, self reliant, successful man whose example does not breed the same qualities in others, and personal contact with such a man is an active stimulant and direct aid to success. He awakens in us new strength and arouses ambition. He winds us up and sets us going. See to it, my friend, that you don't run down."—New York Sun.

BULL'S Cough Syrup

The People's Friend. In use for fifty years. Cures Cough, Cold, Croup, Whooping-Cough, Grippe, Bronchitis, Asthma and Lung Affections. DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP is sold everywhere for only 25 cents. Refuse cheap substitutes.

Clear LARGE'S FLUES. The Great Tobacco Antidote. 50c. Druggists or mail. A. C. Meyer & Co., Balto. Md.

P.P.P.

(LIPPMAN'S GREAT REMEDY)

This great remedy is indorsed by physicians, and prescribed by them all over the world.

Positively guaranteed to cure the most stubborn cases. The formula is published plainly on every bottle. As a tonic it is

Superior TO ALL Sarsaparillas

For Female Complaints and building up run-down systems it acts like magic. Try a bottle and be convinced.

READ THE TRUTH

EXTRACT FROM BOOK OF TESTIMONIALS.

"Was a rheumatic sufferer for 13 months. Derived no benefit from physicians, treatment at Mineral Wells, Tex., or Hot Springs, Ark. My doctor declared my condition hopeless, but as a last resort advised P. P. P., Lippman's Great Remedy. Through its use I am to-day a well man." W. F. TIMMINS, of Timmins & Hines, Leading Grocers, Waxahachie, Tex. Indorsed by B. W. PEAKES, Druggist.

"P. P. P., Lippman's Great Remedy, cured me of difficult breathing and palpitation of the heart. Had not slept on either side for two years; now I sleep soundly in any position." A. M. RAMSAY, De Leon, Tex.

"Sworn to and subscribed before me." J. M. LAMBERT, Notary Public.

"Suffered for years with a disagreeable eruption on my face. Various remedies failed to remove it. Three bottles of P. P. P., Lippman's Great Remedy, completely cured me." CAPT. J. D. JOHNSON, Savannah, Ga.

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There are seven surnames in Ashanti corresponding to the days of the week, as follows: Kwasie indicates a man born on Sunday, Kudjoe on Monday, Kwabina on Tuesday, Kwaku on Wednesday, Yao on Thursday, Koffi on Friday and Kwamina on Saturday. These are all accented on the final syllable.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE,

The Leader of the Republican Party.

1896.

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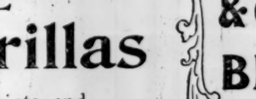

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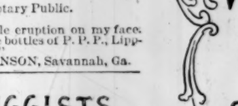

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Thanking you for all past favors, we wish that it may be an enjoyable one.

The year that is now past has seen many changes in our establishment. The stock has grown larger and more complete and our working department gives us all we can attend to. We feel very much grateful with the result and wish to thank all our friends for the assistance they have given us; on the other hand, we feel that our rapidly growing business is but the natural outcome of careful attention to all repairing of fine watches, clocks and jewelry. Our motto has always been "Nothing but the best" in goods, in workmanship, in prices and in service. We recommend goods no other way than what they really are, which gives us the name of RELIABLE JEWELERS. Our stock consists of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry of every description, Silverware, Table Knives, Forks, Spoons, Hair Ornaments and all the latest novelties.

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Postmaster—E. F. Lamb.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts

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COLORED—Methodist, Rev. H. B. Pettigrew, pastor; Corner Stone, Elder Zion H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch, Elder J. A. Faulk, pastor; Sawyer's Chaple, Rev. J. C. Coleman, pastor.

Y. M. C. A.—Rooms over Dr. McMullan's drug store, corner of Mathews and Water streets. Religious exercises every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. All gentlemen cordially invited. J. B. Blades, president; R. O. Pieyor, vice president; J. D. Sykes, sec'y; H. O. Hill, treasurer.

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Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge No. 14; E. F. Sawyer, N. G.; F. L. Garret, V. G.; W. H. Weatherly, Secretary; W. W. Morrisett, Treasurer,

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J. W. Albertson, jr.	Elliott street,
G. W. Ward,	Elliott street,
J. Heywood Sawyer,	Main street,
E. F. Aydlett.	Main street,
W. J. Griffin,	Main street,
J. W. Albertson sr.	Carolinian Building,
J. C. Brooks,	" "
E. F. Lamb,	Main street,
Frank Vaughan,	Carolinian Building.

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W. J. Lumsden,	Road street.
W. W. Griggs,	Church street,
J. E. Wood,	Church street.
O. G. McMullan,	Pennsylvania Ave.
J. B. Griggs,	Church street.

DENTISTS.

J. H. White,	Main street,
R. B. Swindell,	Water street.

DRUGGISTS:

Alex. Wadsworth,	Road street,
J. E. Wood,	East Main street,
Griggs & Griggs,	Water street,
Etheridge & Bro.,	Main street,
O. G. McMullan,	North Water street.

SCHOOLS.

Atlantic Collegiate Inst't.	S. L. Sheep, Prin
High School	I. N. Tillett, "
Normal (col.)	P. W. Moore, "

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, January 15, 1896.

☞To day is mid-winter.

☞The average weather not too cold.

☞The Fishermen are getting ready for their Spring work.

☞Those who want all the news, local as well as general, take and read the CAROLINIAN.

☞A number of small vessels have been fitted out here and are now at work dredging oysters in Dare.

☞An unexpected extra demand for this week's CAROLINIAN, received after the outside was printed, obliges us to issue a number of half sheets.

☞On the 6th inst, a barn of Mr. L. C. Relfe, of Durant's Neck, was burned, including 300 barrels of corn and several hundred dollars worth of farming implements.

☞Of course no one was misled by the proof-reader's overlooking the figure 6 which should have been a 5 in a local last week. But it got a "laugh" on the editor all the same.

☞We learn from the statistics of the Baptist Church here that its membership now numbers 597, being double the number since the present pastor, Rev. Dr. Blackwell, took charge.

☞The steamer "James Woodall," with a cargo of sugar and molasses, bound from New Orleans to Baltimore, went ashore at New Inlet on Sunday night. The Life-Savers rescued the crew.

☞We are a partisan, as we believe every man with honest convictions is and should be. And in our official position, in matters of patronage, we favor Republicans. But beyond that our policy has been, is and will be; Measures, not men; business, not politics. As a great man once said, "If this is treason, make the most of it."

☞Miss Victoria Pool, a popular and accomplished young lady of this county, daughter of the late Dr. Wm. G. Pool, was united in wedlock on the 7th inst, at the residence of John P. Overman, on Sheppard street, to Mr. W. W. Dewey, of Baltimore. Rev. L. L. Williams, of the Epicopal Church, officiated. The bridal party left on a tour in the West.

☞A new subscriber writes: "Enclosed find $1 for your paper for one year. I have been taking a New York paper, but a neighbor handed me a copy of the CAROLINIAN, and I find that in addition to a good variety of interesting reading matter and a synopsis of the important happenings in this country and Europe, it gives the LOCAL NEWS, which the New York paper does not. So I'll drop the latter and take yours."

☞Inspector J. F. Garrenton recently arrested a nonresident oyster vessel at Coinjock bridge for false returns. The same boat had taken two loads through previously, but suspicion having been raised, on account of her size, of the falsity of the Captain's staiements, he was required to stop and measure the oysters. The result showed twice as many as reported. He was required to pay the full tax on that cargo, as well as upon the two preceeding ones.

☞The article of "A Citizen," in another column, makes public some facts in relation to the Telephone controversy not generally known. When the action of the late Board of Town Commissioners, which the Legislature and the People ordered to "step down and out," is understood and considered, no fairminded citizen will condemn the course of the present Board. Its members desire to do right, and believing it within their jurisdiction, as well as an act of justice, to interpose against what would seriously damage an existing franchise of vastly greater importance to the general public, they have simply acted from a sense of duty.

——It was a condition of the so-called contract that the Telephone should be in operation by the 1st of January, otherwise to be void. At the December meeting of the Board a representative of the Company appeared and asked for a 30 days extension. Not being cognizant of the real status of the matter, the request, by a majority vote, was granted. It was then that the facts, as stated by "A Citizen," were brought to their attention. Realizing that the order, if left stand might be construed into a recognition of the irregular and illegal action of their predecessors, they met and rescinded it, giving the Company immediate notice of the same.

——In these remarks we would not be understood as unjustly reflecting upon the members of the Telephone Company. They are business men and, as was natural, they were anxious to obtain a valuable franchise on the best possible terms. But as to the Board that granted it, there is no valid justification. Their action was irregular, illegal and unjust. But for that action the Town Treasury would have been over a hundred dollars better off to-day.

☞Attention is called to the Acme Cycle Company.

☞See Fowler & Co.'s Counterpanes and Blankets before buying.

☞See advertisement of Leslie's Popular Monthly and Pleasant Hours

Dolly and two skeins of wash silk at Weisel's for 5 cents.

☞Read the prospectus of New York's great Evening paper, "The Mail and Express."

☞Gentlemen have you seen our line of Overcoats? If not, call at once as they are going fast. McCabe & Grice.

Don't wait until it rains before you think of those Umbrellas at Weisel's

☞The farmer who has a pride in having his farm "look as if somebody lived there" is never apt to be a failure.

Stamped Work cheaper at Weisel's than anywhere else in the city.

Any young lady guaranteed to catch a beaux on her first appearance in public with one of Weisel's Stylish Hats on.

☞It is said the discomfort caused by chillblains may be removed by taking a piece of lemon, sprinkle fine salt over it and rub the feet well.

☞Mr. Henry W. Wahab, of Makeleyville, Hyde county, died on the 4th inst. His age was 53 years.

☞Because of another severe attack of Asthma Judge L. L. Greene was unable to hold Anson Court last week.

☞Mrs Rhoda Spence, wife of Mr. Wm. J. Spence, of Rose Dale, died on the 10th inst, aged 65 years.

☞Zoeller has again made arrangements with his New York Artist to furnish those French Pastels at that reduced price for the Holidays. Remember the place, Water street.

☞Hon. Henry Watterson, the distinguished Southern orator and editor, will deliver his famous lecture on "Money and Morals" here on January 31st, for the benefit of the Naval Reserves.

☞Zoeller having had such big run on those French Pastells and Crayons, he is again offering them with half a dozen Cabinet for $4.00, or a Crayon and half dozen Cabinets $3.00

☞As an item of interest to the stockholders of the Cotton Factory here, we quote from the Charlotte "News" that the Secretary and Treasurer of the Victor Cotton Mills at that place paid the stockholders on New Years a semi-annual dividend of $6 000.

☞CARPETS—Ingrain Carpets from 10c per yard up, and 1 pc heavy Rag Carpet 16c; bargains in small pieces and Remnants of Brussels and Ingrain Carpets at Fowler & Co.'s

☞The price of corn at Norfolk 35 cents; in this market 30. Cotton, at Norfolk, good middling 8 1-4; middling, 7 1-16; good ordinary, 7 5-8. In this market, in the seed 2 3-4 cents.

☞Is your wall faded or discolored? If it is, go to THE FAIR and get some of the Wall Paper they are selling so cheap.

☞If your hands are reddened and roughened by the use of coarse kitchen soap, pour on them a few drops of vinegar and let it dry in; the acid neutralizes the alkali of the soap.

A mean-just-what-we-say sale is on at Moses Weisel's. See his 19c all wool goods. Henrettas and Surges, 33⅓c kind.

☞Whenever you are in need of nice beef, pork or fresh meat of any kind go to W. T. Davis's Meat Market, on Water street, near Main, where you will always find a full supply.

☞We have arranged with one of the largest Publishing Houses in the country by which we can furnish a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, revised and enlarged, latest edition, and a copy of the CAROLINIAN for one year, both for $3. This is an unparallelled offer. The Dictionary will be sent to any address, postage paid.

☞The CAROLINIAN is asked the meaning of the word "crank" as applied to a person. A recently published dictionary defines the word too seriously as meaning "A person whose mind is ill-balanced; one who is subjected to crochets, whims, caprices or absurd or impracticable notions; a monomaniac." In actual practice, a crank is a person who thinks differently from the person who uses the term; it implies now simply irritation on the part of the user to the person spoken of. The word comes, seemingly, from the German kranke, sick person; and crank, top heavy.

LOCAL MENTION.

The sun rose this morning at 7:09 and will set to-night at 5:11.—The days are gradually growing longer.—The yacht "Nada," which has been lying at the wharf for some time, left the other day with a party of ladies and gentlemen for a week's cruise down the sound.—Resolution is omnipotant.—Miss Sallie Scott has returned from a visit to Liverpool, Ohio.—Capt. Frost, Chief Engineer of the Government Survey of Pasquotank River and Croatan Sound, was in the city a few days ago. He reports the work in active progress.—The work on the Cotton Factory has been suspended during the very cold weather.—Content is the wealth of nature.—As yet none of the oyster packing houses have regularly opened up.—The man who never looks up will never do much lifting up.—Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Kipp, of Kalamazoo, Mich., are visiting their daughter, Mrs. John A. Kramer, on Pennsylvania Avenue.—We acknowledge a very agreeable call the other day from Mr. Wm. Root, of Richland, N. D., who, with his wife, are here to spend several months. He is a practical Western farmer and is very favorably impressed with our town, county and climate, and will probably eventually locate in this section in order to escape the severe Dakota Winters.—The Judge very pertinently asks:

What have you in the past year won,
That you at other's faults should scoff?
You find that in the year you've done
Most all the things that you swore off.

—It is folly for a man to seek happiness while he is unwilling to do right.—Messrs. Levin S. Melson and J. W. Derrickson, of Bishopville, Md., accompanied by their wives, are visiting the family of Mr. J. B. Blades on Pennsylvania Avenue.—E. M. Underwood, esq., of New Castle, Pa., after spending a couple of weeks visiting his mother, Mrs. Newton Underwood, on Church street, has returned. The CAROLINIAN predicted that he would ascend the legal ladder and he is rapidly doing so.—"I heard that you said I was proud of the sound of my voice," said a First Ward damsel. "Well, you have yourself admitted that you like music," was his reply. He made a pretty turn, didn't he?—The Jingler says:

There is a charm in kissing
Pretty maidens on the sly,
When the old folks wrapped in slumber
Heed not moments passing by.

—An "indignation meeting!" eh? Let one be called and dollars to doughnuts its promoters will be snowed under worse than were the "injuncters" by Judge Boykin and at the ballot box.—The Teacher was asking questions, as teachers are quite apt to do. To the question, "How many months have 28 days?" the boy on the front seat replied: "All of them, teacher."—We had a quite enjoyable visit on Friday from our enterprising townsman Mr. James B. Blades, accompanied by his friend, Mr. Levin S. Melson, of Maryland. The latter, like ourself, is a Republican, and, of course, we mutually "congratulated" over the Waterloo of Bourbon Democracy in his State and ours.—Miss Estella Stmpson is visiting friends in Portsmouth.—We acknowledge a call on Saturday from Rev. W. E. Hocutt, pastor of Pasquotank Circuit. The clergy will always find the CAROLINIAN "latch string" out.—Alternate rest and labor long endure.—Mr. F. L. Hood, of the John Mathews Apparatus Co., of New York, was in the city on Saturday and gave the CAROLINIAN a social call.—The Versifier remarks:

Those high resolutions, so fierce and so fiery,
Now flicker a pale to the hu ge of a "ghost,"
Already the keeping of that '96 diary
Is becoming a burden, a bore and a roast.

—It was in the Second Ward, and at the supper table. "I don't often get such good suppers," remarked a visitor. "Neither do we," said little Johnnie. The boy! the boy!!—The U. S. Government boat "Alert" with Lieut. Cantwell, returned on Monday from an inspection trip to the Life Saving Stations, and left Monday night for the scene of the shipwreck at New Inlet.—In digging out the Poindexter Creek Canal a number of cypress stumps have been encountered. Some of them had to be blown out by dynamite. The report sounded like firing of a cannon.—Nature is commanded by obeying her.—Let no local patron get offended if his visitor's name does not appear in this column You failed to inform the editor and he is no mind reader. Let us have these and all other items of news and we will gladly publish them.—The rhyming Philosopher is practical. He writes:

Some want to read their title clear
To mansions in the skies;
But one or two on earth for me
Would be a nice surpri se.

—"Is it any trouble to you to show goods?" asked a lady of a down town merchant the other day. "No, ma'm; but its great deal of trouble to sell them sometimes," was the reply.—Mr. W. J. Broughton has erected a temporary Smith and Machine shop on the rear of his recently purchased lot on Poindexter street.—Wouldn't it be wise for those who are acting on the advise of counsel that led the old Board of Commissioners astray to pause before proceeding too far?—Miss Cornie White entertained the Junior Chic Club on Friday night at her home on Upper Main street.—Shannonhouse Lamb, a bright four year old son of Mr. Gideon Lamb in the First Ward died on Saturday.—Mrs. W. H. Weatherly, Sr., died at her home in the Fifth Ward, yesterday. She was a very worthy and most estimable lady.—Mr. Joseph Pritchard left on Monday evening for Sandy Cross to move a large building. His reputation is extending as an expert in this line.—A Second Ward Young Man declares:

Tis sweet to love;
And its just honey
To love a girl
With lots of money.

—Mr. W. S. Bartlett, Sheriff of Camden, dropped in this week and paid his respects.—To an inquiry we reply: There is no Ordinance prohibiting a Democratic editor from making a "damphool" of himself. Some nuisances have to be permitted.—J. Heywood Sawyer, esq., was the surprised recipient of a handsome Desk and Chair, presented by a number of his friends at his office on Friday evening. The presentation speech was made by Prof. W. M. Hinton. The response of Mr. Sawyer was in his usual happy vein.—The Dictionaries, elsewhere referred to, are going. All are pleased with them. Call and and get one before it is too late.—The work on the Canals is rapidly progressing. The excavating on Poindexter Creek is well under way and the piles have been driven on Tiber Creek from Road street to Martin.—Hon. Theo. White, of Perquimans, and E. C. Duncan, esq., of Carteret, were in the city yesterday. Both called and paid their respects.—Mr. John B. Culpepper left last evening to accept a position in the office of the State Printer at Winston.—Mr. W. E. Dunstan, of the Ice Factory, is off on his annual visit to his friends at Murfreesboro.

☞If you want a Shoe that is durable, stylish and up-to-date, you can't do better than try the Zeigler Shoes at THE FAIR.

☞Fowler & Co. have just received a large and well assorted line of Men's Fall and Winter All Wool Suits, worth from $12.50 to $15.00, which will be sold at $8.00. Come early if you want a bargain.

☞FIRST-CLASS BRICK: The Thompson Brick Works manufacture the best Brick for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager, Elizabeth City, N. C.

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Our Store is now filled to the utmost with a choice line of carefully selected Bargains in Men and Boys
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If you Want
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VISIT
Moses Weisel.

OUR COLORED PEOPLE

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

Don't fail to attend the meeting at the school house to-morrow night.

The Preachers' Union meets at Mt. Lebanon Church to-day at 10 o'clock.

Miss Emma Brown, of Suffolk, is visiting friends in our midst.

Mr. James E. Banks and Miss Carrie Spruill were happily united in marriage on the 8th inst.

Miss Mary Pailin, of Morristown, N. J., was in our city last week.

Misses A. M. and Amelia Copeland of Cresswell, are visiting friends in the city.

The young men of the recently organized social club announce the event of the season at an early date.

Mrs. Susie E. Jones, of South Orange, N. J., is visiting her father Mr. Jacob Spellman, on Griffin street.

Rev. S. P. Smith, the newly elected pastor of the Presbyterian Church, has removed his family from Dudley to this place.

A young man named Bowe lost an arm by the accidental discharge of a gun while out hunting last week.

We are pleased to know that Rev L. Overton, who was recently taken sick at his field of labor at South Mills has sufficiently recovered to return.

Mr. James V. Davis, of Magnolia, has returned home after a short visit toour town.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

Protect Your Wife
and Children from poverty in case of your death by Insuring your Life in the STATE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, of Worcester Mass., one of the Oldest, Strongest and Most Reliable Nonforfeitable Dividend Paying Insurance Companies in the United States.

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OF
FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART,
"The Literature of the World."
1896.
FIFTY-SECOND YEAR.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE reproduces from Foreign Periodicals all those articles which are valuable to American readers. Its field of selection embraces all the leading Foreign Reviews, Magazines, and Journals, and the tastes of all the classes of intelligent readers are consulted in the articles presented. Articles from the ABLEST WRITERS IN THE WORLD will be found in its page.

The following list gives the principal periodicals selected from, and the names of some of the well known authors whose articles have recently appeared in the Eclectic.

PERIODICALS.	AUTHORS.
Westminister Review,	Hon. W. E. Gladstone,
Contemporary Review,	Andrew Lang,
Fortnightly Review,	Prof. Max Mueller,
Nineteenth Century,	J. Norman Lockyer,
Science Review,	James Brice, M. P.,
Blackwood's Magazine,	William Black,
Cornhill Magazine,	W. H. Mallock,
Macmillan's Magazine,	Herbert Spencer,
New Review,	T. P. Mahaffy,
National Review,	Sir Robert Ball,
Chamber's Journal	Prince Kropotkin,
Temple Bar,	Archdeacon Farrar,
The Academy,	St. George Mivart,
The Anthenaeum,	Rev. H. R. Hawels,
Public Opinion,	Frederic Harrison,
Saturday Review,	Mrs. Oliphant,
The Spectator,	Karl Blind,
etc., etc.,	etc., etc.,

The aim of the Eclectic is to be instructive and not sensational, and it commends itself particularly to Teachers, Scholars, Lawyers, Clergymen and all intelligent readers who desire to keep informed of the intellectual progress of the age.

TERMS: Single Copies, 45 cents; one copy one year, $5.00. Trial subscription for three months, $1.00. The Eclectic and any $4.00 Magazine to one address $8.00.

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THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

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Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SALOMONSKY'S COST MARK.

RICHALE OUT
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Prices are Contracted,
Like the Boy's Mouth,
When he ate Green Persimmons.

We are stocked with a big Winter supply of goods of the same superior quality for which we are noted, and we are glad to say that we can give you a large amount for a little money. Bear in mind the

Contraction is Not

In the quality, it is all in the prices. You will see below how much your dollars will buy:

Nice Worsted Dress Goods 10c, 12½c, and 15c.
All wool Dress Goods Reduced in price to 20c & 25c.
Fine Suitings 30c, 40c & 50c; reduced in price nearly half. We will close out all Winter goods at greatly reduced prices during the month.

THE FAIR,
WATER STREET. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO

IT'S INJURIOUS TO STOP SUDDENLY and don't be imposed upon by buying a remedy that requires you to do so, as it is nothing more than a substitute. In the sudden stoppage of tobacco you must have some stimulant, and in most all cases the effect of the stimulant, be it opium, morphine, or other opiates, leaves a far worse habit contracted. Ask your druggist about **BACO-CURO.** It is purely vegetable. You do not have to stop using tobacco with **BACO-CURO.** It will notify you when to stop and your desire for tobacco will cease. Your system will be as free from nicotine as the day before you took your first chew or smoke. An iron-clad written guarantee to absolutely cure the tobacco habit in all its forms or money refunded. Price $1.00 per box or 3 boxes (30 days treatment and guaranteed cure) for $2.50. For sale by all druggist or will be sent by mail upon receipt of price. SEND SIX TWO CENT STAMPS FOR SAMPLE BOX. Booklets and proofs free. Eureka Chemical & M'f'g Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Office of the PIONEER PRESS CO., C. W. HORNICK, Supt.
St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 7, 1894.

Eureka Chemical and M'f'g Co., La Cross Wis.

DEAR SIRS—I have been a tobacco fiend for many years, and during the past two years have smoked fifteen to twenty cigars regularly every day. My whole nervous system became affected, until my physician told me I must give up the use of tobacco for the time being at least. I tried theso-called "Keeley Cure," "No-To-Bac" and various other remedies but without success until I accidently learned of your "Baco Curo." Three weeks ago to-day I commenced using your preparation, and to-day I consider myself completely cured; I am in perfect health, and the horrible craving for tobacco, which every inveterate smoker fully appreciates, has completely left me. I consider your Baco-Curo simply wonderful and can fully recommend it.

Yours very truly,
C. W. HORNICK.

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DRY GOODS AND SHOES
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but have sold direct to the consumer for 23 years, at wholesale prices, saving them the dealers' profits. Ship anywhere for examination before sale. Everything warranted. 100 styles of Carriages, 40 styles of Harness, 41 styles Riding Saddles. Top Buggies as low as $55. Phaetons as low as $85. Spring Wagons $31 to $55. Send for large catalogue.

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO., W. B. Pratt, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

A Rhyme for Arkansas.

Colonel William McLean commanded Drake's Brigade in Arkansas before the bloody Mark's Mills expedition. McLean is now a State Senator from the Terre Haute district. He is not a newspaper man, but on the occasion of the wrecking of a barge on the Wabash he was employed by the editor of a Terre Haute paper to go at once to the scene and "write it up." He did so, and gave a graphic account of the shipwreck in verse. One of these verses has since been widely quoted:

"She heaved and sot, and sot and heaved,
And high her rudder flung,
And every time she heaved and sot
A worser leak she sprung."

On another occasion Colonel McLean was discussing down in Arkansas the want of the poetic spirit in that State, and some one said that General Pike was not a poet and that no poet could ever be produced in Arkansas, because the name of the State would not rhyme with anything. Several amateurs tried their hands at making rhymes on the name of the State, but failed. McLean promptly ground out the following:

"A nice young man in Arkansaw
Can saw more wood than his pa can saw;
But give him an ax
And with a few whacks
He can cut more wood than his ma can saw."
—Ottumwa (Ill.) Courier.

The Prince of Naples, heir to the throne of Italy, is a dark-eyed, slim, fragile-looking youth of twenty-five. He wears a single eyeglass, and dresses after the latest London fashion. He is an accomplished linguist, and because of his extraordinary retentive memory is looked upon as a royal encyclopedia.

Opium consumption in Burmah is said to be on the increase.

The New Year Outlook.

The business of the country has become so dependent upon politics, especially the manufacturing and importing interests, that there is again a lull in its activities, waiting to see what changes may take place in tariff and other laws bearing upon such important branches of trade. As Congress cannot mature such changes much before the last of summer, the outlook is somewhat discouraging. But at the same time the vexations of such a state of things ought not to be allowed to fret the nervous system. Better times will come at last on more substantial basis. Meanwhile it is well to know that worry to the nerves is the prolific source of Neuralgia and kindred ailments, and it is also established that in spite of what Congress may do, or any other cause of vexation to the nervous system, St. Jacobs Oil will cure Neuralgia in any form. It is poor business to worry and grow sick when one can get well and finally prosper.

A strike of the Ohio coal miners against the company store system is said to be imminent.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

It is said that the pine tree beetle is rapidly destroying the pine forests in West Virginia.

THE MOST SIMPLE AND SAFE REMEDY for a Cough or Throat Trouble is "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" They possess real merit.

The new United States battleship Texas developed remarkable speed on her trial trip.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The Most Pleasant Way

Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in 50c. and $1 bottles.

A Good Dog is Worth Looking After.

If you own a dog and think anything of him, you should be able to treat him intelligently when ill and understand him sufficiently to detect symptoms of illness. The dog doctor book written by H. Clay Glover, D. V. S., specialist in canine diseases to the principal kennel clubs, will furnish this information. It is a cloth bound, handsomely illustrated book, and will be sent postpaid by the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City, on receipt of 40 cts., in postage stamps.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

After physicians had given me up, I was saved by Piso's Cure.—RALPH ERIEG, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1895.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

Hood's

Sarsaparilla has over and over again proved itself the best blood purifier medical science has ever produced. It cures when other medicines utterly fail. Its record is unequalled in the history of medicine. Its success is based upon its intrinsic merit. Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

ASTHMA
POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC
Gives relief in FIVE minutes. Send for a FREE trial package. Sold by Druggists. One Box sent postpaid on receipt of $1.00. Six Boxes $5.00. Address THOS. POPHAM, PHILA., PA.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Sarsaparilla Sense.

Any sarsaparilla is sarsaparilla. True. So any tea is tea. So any flour is flour. But grades differ. You want the best. It's so with sarsaparilla. There are grades. You want the best. If you understood sarsaparilla as well as you do tea and flour it would be easy to determine. But you don't. How should you?

When you are going to buy a commodity whose value you don't know, you pick out an old established house to trade with, and trust their experience and reputation. Do so when buying sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been on the market fifty years. Your grandfather used Ayer's. It is a reputable medicine. There are many sarsaparillas. But only one Ayer's. IT CURES.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Republican Senators in caucus decided that the Finance Committee should report the House Tariff bill without amendment.

The Republican Senate caucus ordered the House Tariff bill to be reported without amendment.

A bill providing for the increase of the navy was introduced in the Senate.

Senator Chandler offered in the United States Senate a bill providing for the sale of postal notes as a basis for a popular loan.

United States Treasury officials expect the greater part of the new loan will be taken by bankers or a syndicate.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Olney entertained at dinner in honor of President and Mrs. Cleveland. American beauty roses in silver "loving cups" decorated the table and twenty-six covers were laid. The British Ambassador was present.

The Finance Committee of the Senate decided to report a free silver bill as a substitute for the House's bond bill and to report the House Revenue bill practically without change.

The District of Columbia Court of Appeals vacated the order of District Supreme Court Justice Bradley releasing Captain Armes, of the United States Army (retired), accused of insubordination, on a writ of habeas corpus, and ordered his rearrest.

The United States Supreme Court rendered a decision in the claim of the State of New York against the Government for interest in money raised and expended by the State for the equipment of troops during the war, awarding the full amount of $130,000 claimed by the State.

The President appointed Francis E. Loupp, a Washington newspaper correspondent, a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, vice William E. Russell, of Massachusetts, declined.

The Hon. Rufus W. Peckham, of New York, the new Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, formally took his seat on the bench.

A story was current in Washington that the Administration contemplated a naval demonstration against Turkey to enforce compliance with its demand for an indemnity for the damages said to have been sustained by American citizens in Asia Minor.

Domestic.

The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, in which Andrew Jackson gained fame, was celebrated in many cities.

In New York City Coroner Hoeber discharged Albert A. Nellis, who was accused of causing Mrs. John A. Runnett's death, as the inquest showed that she had been accidentally killed.

Thomas Byrnes, ex-Chief of Police, was welcomed by many friends on his return to New York City from Europe.

Mayor Swift, of Chicago, Ill., received a harmless bomb through the mail. He and his wife have received many threatening letters, and the former is constantly guarded by detectives.

The Excise Board of New York City increased the license fees to the maximum rates allowed by law, and resolved to issue no licenses for new drinking places beyond one new license for every two old ones relinquished.

John McGough reiterated in Dannemora Prison the confession made to Governor Morton, of New York, that he, and not "Bat," Shea, killed Robert Ross.

Mayor Strong, of New York City, sent his annual message to the Board of Aldermen. He upholds the Police Commissioners for strictly enforcing the Excise Laws, but is opposed to spy system. He believes the Sunday opening of saloons question should be settled by the people at the polls.

In Indianapolis, Ind., Patrick Galvin, while insane, shot dead Samuel Paul, who boarded with William Murphy, fatally wounded Mrs. Murphy and was killed by Murphy.

Judge Cowing charged the January Grand Jury to investigate the startling increase of crime in New York City.

The weather in New York was colder than has been experienced in fifteen years, the thermometer registering three degrees below zero. Extremely low temperatures were recorded throughout New York State. There was much suffering among the Chesapeake Bay oystermen because of the cold.

Governor Wells and Statehood were inaugurated in Utah with much enthusiasm in Salt Lake City. The ceremonies were held in the Mormon Tabernacle.

Warden John J. Fallon, of the Tombs, New York City, has been suspended from duty pending an investigation of charges of cruelty to prisoners.

Governor McKinley sent his last official message to the Ohio Legislature.

Thomas Wallace Knox died suddenly in New York City while visiting friends. He traveled extensively and wrote many books of interest to the young.

General M. D. Leggett died at his residence at Cleveland, Ohio, of apoplexy. He entered the service in the West Virginia campaign of McClellan as a volunteer Aide-de-Camp. He was made Commissioner of Patents by President Grant in 1870.

While four workmen were being lowered into the new shaft of the Luke Fidler mine, Shamokin, Penn., the "billy" which balances the elevator, and weighs about 1000 pounds, fell upon them. They were instantly killed, their bodies being crushed so as to be almost unrecognizable.

Mrs. Mary Nurnberg, of Williamsburg, Brooklyn, fearing consumption, killed both herself and her six-year-old daughter by asphyxiation with gas.

Anderson Cunningham confessed to robbing and burning the postoffice at Boyd and Chapel, W. Va.

Marie Giovanni, the six-year-old Italian girl who was thrown into a bonfire at Milford, Mass., by boys, died from the effects of her burns.

Arno Korb, who committed suicide on Christmas Eve, had robbed of nearly $80,000 the firm of Victor & Achelis, New York City, by whom he was employed as head bookkeeper.

Foreign Notes.

Paul Verlaine, the well-known French poet, died in Paris.

A dispatch from Berlin says that Russia's co-operation with Germany on the Transvaal question is now assured.

It was feared that the entire crew of the British steamer Ealing, consisting of twenty-nine men of all ranks, had been lost off New Foundland.

Sir Adolphe Caron announced in the Ottawa House of Commons the resignation of seven Canadian Cabinet Ministers.

Sir Julian Goldsmid, Member of the British Parliament, died in Brighton. He was fifty-eight years old. He was a noted philanthropist.

M. Felix Francois Deville, one of the members of the French Chamber of Deputies for the Department of Aisne, committed suicide with a revolver.

Sir J. Gordon Sprigg was appointed Premier of Cape Colony, South Africa, to succeed Cecil Rhodes.

A cable despatch from Havana, Cuba, says that Campos was reinforced and that he had decided to attempt to pen the rebel leader Gomez in the west and defeat him.

A railroad train which had been delayed and was running at a high rate of speed between Johannesburg, in the South African Republic, and Durban, was thrown from the track, and twenty-eight passengers were killed and twenty-three injured.

Emperor William of Germany promised the protection of Germany to the Transvaal Republic.

REBELS MENACE HAVANA

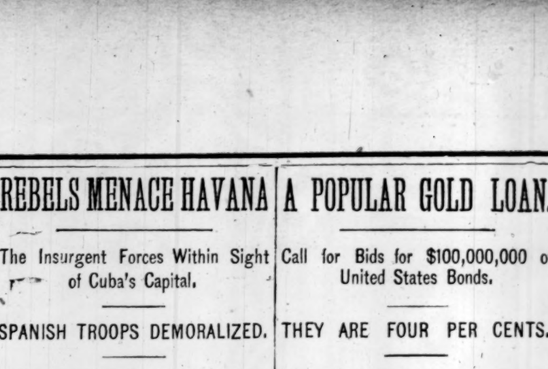
The Insurgent Forces Within Sight of Cuba's Capital.

SPANISH TROOPS DEMORALIZED.

End is Fast Approaching---The Rebels Pierce Campos's Line---Terrified Citizens Prepared to Evacuate the City---Cuban Patriots Made a Vigorous Dash ---Three Towns Destroyed by Fire.

A dispatch from Havana, Cuba, says: Unless all indications are deceiving, the end of the Cuban insurrection is approaching, and the result, it would seem, must be in favor of the insurgent armies. Maximo Gomez, Antonio Maceo and Quintin Bandera are nearing this city from three different directions.

It is no longer a cry of "On to Havana!" from the Cubans. They are here, slowly but surely surrounding this Capital, after a triumphant march from the eastern end of Santiago de Cuba, in spite of all the best troops of Spain could do to prevent them. Step by step, Captain-General Martinez de



ISLAND OF CUBA.
(Showing the position of Havana and the other cities.)

Campos has been driven back before the advance of the victorious army, until here preparations are being completed on both sides for the decisive struggles.

All three insurgent columns have been continuing the work of destruction, burning cane fields and plundering the houses of the better classes as they push onward. The Providence Nombre de Dias, Julia la Gia, Mercedita and other plantations in the Guines district, through which the insurgents have just passed, have been completely wiped out by the torches of the enemy.

The utmost consternation prevails in Governmental circles. There is no denying that Havana is now to all intents and purposes invested by the insurgents. Their columns are pressing unchecked around the city and the military authorities seem to have fallen into a complete state of helplessness.

At this crisis the Government officials here are childishly blaming the different Spanish Generals for the present state of affairs, utterly regardless of the fact that it was Campos's plan of campaign, the wild scattering of his forces all over the island, which is mainly to blame for this crisis, although other influences have had a great share in the bitter humiliation of the Spaniards. Incapacity has been supplemented by sickness and treachery. The Spanish soldiers, in spite of all denials, have deserted in considerable numbers and have in many instances shown sympathy with the insurgent cause. Stories are afloat here of a wholesale republican propaganda at work among the soldiers from Spain, and it is said that it will yet bear astonishing fruit.

A later cablegram dated Havana states that the rebel forces, commanded by General Maximo Gomez, have captured several of the towns near the city, and the citizens of Havana are in a state of intense excitement and terror. Under General Gomez's direction the insurgents made a vigorous on-

THE PRADO, LEADING STREET IN HAVANA.

slaught upon the centre of General Campos's line and, after a fierce fight, they swept the Spaniards aside, forced their way through the line, and are now marching triumphantly westward toward the Province of Pinar del Rio. In this province are the finest tobacco plantations in Cuba, and these seem to be now at the mercy of the rebels.

SATOLLI A CARDINAL.

Formally Vested With the Scarlet at the Baltimore (Md.) Cathedral.

In the Baltimore (Md.) Cathedral Francis Satolli, titular Archbishop of Lepanto and Papal Allegate to the United States, was elevated to the Cardinalate and formally vested with the scarlet, which marks the rank of Cardinal.

CARDINAL SATOLLI.

FORTY-FIVE STATES NOW.

The President Signs the Proclamation Admitting Utah.

Utah was admitted to the sisterhood of States at 10:03 o'clock a. m., when President Cleveland signed the proclamation to that effect. There was no ceremony. Mr. Cleveland and Private Secretary Thurber were alone in the President's office at the time, and the signing was done with a steel stub-pen point affixed to a wooden penholder. The pen and penholder were presented to Governor West, of Utah, who came to the White House about the time the proclamation was signed.

THE NEW FLAG.
(Showing the exact position Utah's star will occupy.)

A POPULAR GOLD LOAN.

Call for Bids for $100,000,000 of United States Bonds.

THEY ARE FOUR PER CENTS.

Thirty Days Allowed for Offers---Sealed Proposals May Be Sent to the Secretary of the Treasury---Payments to Be Made in Gold Coin or Gold Certificates---To Be Sold to the Highest Bidders.

Secretary Carlisle, just after the stroke of midnight on the morning on which it had been predicted that negotiation with the Morgan syndicate of bankers would be concluded, issued a call for $100,000,000 of bonds, as a popular loan, to be sold to the highest bidder. The Secretary invites proposals, to be opened February 5, for one hundred million dollars of four per cent. bonds, payable thirty years after date, to bear date of February 1, 1895. The purchasers are to pay in gold for the bonds and accrued interest, twenty per cent. of the purchase price to be paid on acceptance of the bid and twenty per cent. at the expiration of each ten days thereafter, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. This is the advertisement:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
"WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6, 1896.
"OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

"Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington until 12 o'clock m. on Wednesday, the fifth day of February, 1896, for the purchase of one hundred million dollars ($100,000,000) of United States four per cent. coupon or registered bonds, in denominations of fifty dollars ($50) and multiples of that sum, as may be desired by bidders. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

"The bonds will be dated on the 1st day of February, 1895, and be payable in coin thirty years after that date, and will bear interest at 4 per centum per annum, payable quarterly in coin, but all coupons maturing on and before the 1st day of February, 1896, will be detached, and purchasers will be required to pay in United States gold coin or gold certificates for the bonds awarded to them, and all interest accrued thereon after the first day of February, 1896, up to the time of application for delivery.

"Payments for the bonds must be made at the Treasury of the United States at Washington, D. C., or at the United States Sub-Treasuries at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis or New Orleans, or they may be made at San Francisco, with exchange on New York, and all bids must state what denominations of bonds are desired, and whether coupon or registered, and at what place they will be paid for.

"Payments may be made by installments, as follows: Twenty (20) per cent. upon receipt of notice of acceptance of bids, and twenty (20) per cent. at the end of each ten days thereafter; but all accepted bidders may pay the whole amount at the date of the first installment, and those who have paid all installments previously maturing may pay the whole amount of their bids at any time not later than the maturity of the last installment.

"The bonds will be ready for delivery on or before the 15th day of February, 1896.

"Notice is further hereby given that if the issue and sale of an additional or different form of bond for the maintenance of the gold reserve shall be authorized by law before the 5th day of February, 1896, sealed proposals for the purchase of such bonds will also be received at the same time and place, and up to the same date and upon the same terms and conditions herein set forth, and such bids will be considered, as well as the bids for the four per cent. bonds herein mentioned.

J. G. CARLISLE,
"Secretary of the Treasury."

BREWER IS CHOSEN.

Venezuelan Boundary Commission Elects the Justice Its President.

The American Venezuelan Boundary Commission began its work at Washington by electing Justice Brewer President. Owing to the unavoidable absence of Andrew D. White, one of the commissioners, the transaction of any except the most formal matters was prevented.

The work of the commission was confined to organization and to the adoption of two motions, the first to obtain information as to the best map setting forth the physical characteristics of the territory in dispute, and the second appointing a committee to select suitable quarters to be used as the office of the commission.

The most important matters which the commissioners were called upon to consider were those recited to them, first by Secretary Olney and later, after the adjournment of the commission, by the President. Just what transpired at these conferences neither of the officials named nor any of the commissioners cared to discuss.

JUSTICE BREWER.

Georgia's Gold Fever.

Georgia is getting the gold fever again. One or two old gold mines are being reworked, and three boats are dredging the sands of the Chestatee River for the gold they are supposed to contain.

Novel Source of Spanish Revenue.

It is said that the Spanish Government has taken in nearly $6,000,000 since September in the way of ransoms for young men conscripted for the army in Cuba. Conscripts are allowed to redeem themselves on the payment of $500.

THE MARKETS

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.55 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals.	19,453
Condensed milk, gals.	182
Cream, gals.	379

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Extras, ₽ lb.	24	@	25
Firsts	22½	@	23¾
Thirds to seconds	18	@	21
State—Fancy	—	@	21
Thirds to firsts	—	@	—
Western Im. Creamery	13	@	19
Western Dairy	—	@	—
Factory, firsts	—	@	15
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	9¾	@	10
Full cream, good to prime	8¾	@	9¼
State Factory—Part skims, large	3¼	@	5½
Part skims, small	5	@	6
Full skims	2	@	3
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh	23	@	26
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	27
Western—Prime to choice	24	@	25
Southern—Best	—	@	24
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Oranges, Fla., ₽ box	3 00	@	5 00
Grapes, Concord, ₽ basket	—	@	—
State, ₽ basket	7	@	10
Apples, King, ₽ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Greening	2 00	@	2 50
Baldwin	2 00	@	2 50
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₽ bbl	8 00	@	10 00
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1895, choice	—	@	1 50
Medium, 1895, choice	1 30	@	1 35
Pea, 1895, choice	—	@	1 30
Red kidney, 1895, choice	1 20	@	1 22½
White kidney, 1895, choice	—	@	1 60
Black turtle soup, 1895	1 65	@	1 70
Lima, Cal., 1895, ₽ 60 lbs	—	@	1 90
Green peas, bbls	80	@	82½
HOPS.			
State—1895, choice, ₽ lb	9	@	9½
1895, common to fair	4½	@	6½
Pacific Coast, choice	—	@	8½
Good to prime	4½	@	7
Old odds	2	@	3
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₽ 100 lb	—	@	1 00
Clover mixed	75	@	80
Straw—Long rye	75	@	80
Oat	45	@	47½
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₽ lb	—	@	11½
Chickens, ₽ lb	10	@	10½
Roosters, old, ₽ lb	—	@	7
Turkeys, ₽ lb	—	@	11
Ducks, ₽ pair	65	@	1 00
Geese, ₽ pair	1 25	@	1 75
Pigeons, ₽ pair	20	@	30
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₽ lb	8	@	16
Chickens, Phila. broilers	12	@	16
Western, dry picked	11	@	12½
Fowls, ₽ lb	8	@	11½
Ducks, ₽ lb	14	@	17
Geese, ₽ lb	8	@	12
Squabs, ₽ doz	1 50	@	2 75
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Patents	3 90	@	4 15
Winter Patents	3 70	@	3 80
Wheat—No. 2 Red	71⅝	@	73¼
May	—	@	67⅞
Corn—No. 2	—	@	35½
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	25
Track, White	25	@	28
Rye	42	@	44
Barley	33	@	45
Seeds—Timothy, ₽ 100	—	@	—
Clover	—	@	—
Lard—City steam	5.25c	@	5.30c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6¼	@	8¼
Milch cows, com. to good	20 00	@	22 50
Calves, city dressed	8¾	@	13½
Country dressed	8	@	11½
Sheep, ₽ 100 lbs	3 25	@	4 00
Lambs, ₽ 100 lbs	4 00	@	5 75
Hogs—Live, ₽ 100 lbs	4 00	@	4 50
Dressed	5	@	7¾

GOVERNMENT CROP ESTIMATES.

The Department of Agriculture Report on the Crops of 1895.

The estimates by States and Territories of area, product and value of the principal cereal crops of the United States for 1895, made by the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, are:

Corn—Area, 82,075,830; product, 2,151,139,000; value, $567,509,000; yield per acre, 26.2 bushels; farm price per bushel, 26.4 cents.

Winter Wheat—Area, 22,639,322; product, 261,242,000; yield per acre, 11.55 bushels. Spring Wheat—Area, 11,438,010; product, 205,861,000; yield per acre, 18.0 bushels. Total wheat area, 34,047,332; product, 467,103,000; value, $237,939,000; yield per acre, 13.7 bushels; farm price per bushel, 50.9 cents.

Oats—Area 27,878,406; product, 824,444,000; value, $163,655,000; yield per acre, 29.6 bushels; farm price per bushel, 19.9 cents.

Rye—Area, 1,893,345; product, 27,210,000; value, $11,965,000; yield per acre, 14.4 bushels; farm price per bushel, 44 cents.

Barley—Area, 3,209,573; product, 87,573,000; value, $29,312,000; yield per acre, 26.4 bushels; farm price per bushel, 33.7 cents.

Buckwheat—Area, 763,217; product, 15,341,000; value, $6,936,000; yield per acre, 20.1 bushels; farm price per bushel, 45.2 cents.

Potatoes—Area, 2,954,852; product, 297,237,000; value, $78,985,000; yield per acre, 100.6 bushels; farm price per bushel, 26.6 cents.

Hay—Area, 44,206,453; product, 67,078,541 tons; value, $393,186,000; yield per acre, 1.00 tons; farm price per ton, $8.35.

TO ADMIT HAWAII.

Resolution Looking to the Formation of a New State.

A joint resolution relating to the Hawaiian Islands, offered by Representative Spalding (Rep., Mich.), was read in the House at Washington and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It says in part:

"That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within and rightfully belonging to the Government of Hawaii, and commonly known as the Sandwich Islands, may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Hawaii, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said Government of Hawaii by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing Government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this Union, the new State to be admitted as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission shall be agreed upon by the Governments of Hawaii and the United States, and that $100,000 be appropriated to defray the expenses of missions and negotiations either by treaty or articles, as the President may direct."

Newsy Gleanings.

Michigan University has over 3000 students.

The Dominion Government has decided to establish another military school at Montreal, Canada.

Arizona was first in the market with this season's oranges, beating California by a week or so.

They say that the Kaiser has asked Bismarck to draft a bill for the suppression of the Socialists.

The recent high tides and westerly winds have done considerable damage along the water front in Newport, R. I.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana has affirmed the sentences of two of the convicted New Orleans boodle Councilmen.

A Northern manufacturing company contemplates establishing in Atlanta, Ga., a factory for making cotton-picking machines.

The fox-hunting championship of Vermont is claimed by John Davis, of Bennington. He is forty years old and has killed 251 foxes.

A New York City expressman who ran down a wheelwoman was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for reckless driving.

The number of undergraduates at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, is 2472, an increase of seventy-four over last year.

W. A. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia, counsel for convicted murderer H. H. Holmes, has been indicted, charged with attempted subordination of perjury.

Enterprising American capitalists have obtained a concession which will allow the construction of electric tramways through the streets of Lima, Peru.

A Boston family vaccinated themselves to save the doctor's fee. One girl had to have her arm cut off, and other children had hard times with blood-poisoning.

The steamship Tacoma encountered a typhoon while in mid-ocean, between Victoria, British Columbia, and China, recently. The ship was saved by pouring oil on the waters.

A company has been organized at Richmond, Va., with a capital stock of $2,000,000, for the purpose of developing on a very extensive scale large gold mining properties covering several thousand acres in Buckingham County, Virginia.

HOSTILE BRITISH MOVE.

Colonial Police Advancing Into the Disputed Venezuelan Territory.

A MENACE, SAYS CRESPO.

British Armed Force Appears at Extreme Limit of British Claim---It is Feared That the Venezuelan Government Will Send Troops to the Frontier to Expel the Intruders.

It is stated that British Colonial police have advanced to the disputed territory, on the frontier of British Guiana, and that Venezuela regards such action as a direct menace.

The Caracas Government has received news from the Venezuela boundary stations, near the frontier of British Guiana, to the effect that one hundred men of the British Colonial police have been sent to guard the English station in the disputed territory.

The Crespo administration regards this action as a direct menace on the part of England, following as it does so closely the message of the President of the United States relating to the boundary question. The Government officials say, however, that notwithstanding this report that Great Britain is fortifying her position in apparent defiance of the Republic, great prudence will be observed by Venezuelan officers in the territory, and an attempt will be made to avoid all perilous disputes.

The point to which the British police have been despatched is that first ordered to be fortified with Maxim guns by Mr. Chamberlain, the English Minister for the Colonies.

The Government is notified that troops, with rifle and cannon, from Demarara have arrived at Cuyuni, a station at the extreme limit of the English claims in the disputed territory, and the scene of the Yuruan incident, where English officials were arrested by Venezuelans.

THE TIMES ON THE FACTS.

Red Tape Should Not Be Upheld at the Risk of Precipitating a War.

The London Times, dwelling upon the many dangerous elements which tend to make the Anglo-American situation still serious, refers to its New York correspondent's renewed plea for the fullest and earliest disclosure of the English case in regard to the Venezuelan frontier dispute.

The Times asks whether or not the blue book tradition, which prevents its publication until Parliament meets, is worth upholding at the risk of precipitating a war, from which two great peoples shrink with terror, and suggests that the London Gazette be utilized to give the information needed. The paper urged the Ministers to accelerate the preparation of the necessary documents, and concluded its article thus:

"We should, regardless of precedents, set our case fairly before the world. We firmly believe it is a good case, and that, if produced before passion gets the upper hand of judgment, it will be received in a fair and amicable spirit. But the danger is a growing danger, and if it is to be stemmed successfully must be stemmed at once."

COURT OF ARBITRATION.

Suggestion Made by Justice Harlan Approved in the Venezuelan Question.

The Westminster Gazette says a movement is on foot in London to put into effect the suggestion alleged to have been made by Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, that differences between Great Britain and the United States be settled by a commission composed of an equal number of judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Justices and of the United States Supreme Court. Already a private meeting composed of Englishmen and Americans has been held to consider what further action shall be taken.

The disclosures made in the Daily Chronicle's Washington despatches concerning the Venezuelan dispute have encouraged the leaders of this movement to publish their proposals, which amount to advocacy of the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration.

The Westminster Gazette, Liberal, in its leading editorial, argues that now is the time for Salisbury to withdraw from his Venezuelan position.

Venezuela's Revolution.

President Crespo issued a decree recognizing the existence of revolution in Venezuela. It is believed that Crespo's decree is aimed especially at Guzman Blanco or Rojas Paul, who are supposed to be treating with England in the interest of the rebellion. The Government prisons are full of those suspected, and the Polytechnic School has been converted into a prison, the students being transferred to the Academy of Fine Arts.

GOMEZ MEETS SERIOUS DEFEAT.

Insurgents Routed Near Guanajay, Not Far From Havana.

Official reports indicate that in a sharp action General Navarro defeated greatly superior insurgent forces under Gomez on the road to Guanajay, near Berba de Zagua.

FLAG OF THE CUBAN INSURGENTS.

The engagement lasted three hours. Twenty-three insurgents were left dead on the field; four of Navarro's officers and twenty-five of the Spanish troops were wounded. Navarro captured one prisoner. The Spanish forces continued on their march. The course the rebels took was not learned. It is believed they belonged to Maceo's command.

It is said unofficially that the rebel leader Nunez was killed and that the rebels lost two hundred men.

Another report has it that the insurgents were surrounded by Spanish troops, under Generals Suarez, Valdez, Madan and Navarro, and completely annihilated.

Prominent People.

The estate of the late Eben D. Jordan, of Boston, is estimated at $7,000,000.

Vest, of Missouri, is the most unconventional man in the United States Senate.

The King of Ashanti sits on a golden stool, instead of a throne, and always wears an old plug hat.

King Leopold of Belgium despises instrumental music, which is said to cause him real physical pain.

Sir Augustus William Lawson Heming has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Guiana.

The latest reports from China say that Li Hung Chang, who is living in retirement in Pekin, is rapidly failing in health.

When Emperor William shoots he has a lath fixed upon which the gun rests, as he is unable to hold it up on account of his infirmity.

They say that it is quite a settled thing that W. W. Astor will marry Lady Randolph Churchill as soon as the lady is out of mourning.

Cardinal Melchers's death, following closely on those of Cardinals Persico and Bonaparte, will keep alive the superstition that Cardinals always die in threes.

William M. Evarts, who is now seventy-eight years old, says: "I attribute my good health to the fact that I always get out of bed late, and never take any physical exercise."

Kier Hardie, who has returned home to London and has been giving his views on America, says that if he had to start his life over again as a laboring man, he would prefer England.

It is discovered that there are three Yale men on the Venezuelan Commission—Andrew D. White, who was valedictorian of the famous class of '53; Daniel C. Gillman, of '53, and David I. Brewer, of '56. Two of them are members of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity.

Although the late Professor Boyesen was an assiduous student of English for some time before he began to write it for publication, he never felt that he had really mastered his adopted tongue until he began to dream in English. "Then," he said, "I knew I had conquered the language."

A Cat Party.

Mrs. R. Dorsey Coale, as chaperon for her feline pets, gave a "cat at home" at her residence, No. 865 Park avenue, Baltimore, Md. Most of the cats were taken to the house in white bags with shirred-up mouths.

The especial host and hostess were Mrs. Dorsey Coale's Angora cats, Tiger and Phoebe Ann, and Mrs. George B. Coale's Tabitha. The last mentioned was chaperoned by Miss Nellie Howison, Mrs. Dorsey Coale's sister, who also loves cats. As a mark of honor to the visitors the home cats wore big Elizabethan ruffs of white paper, tied with bows of blue and red ribbons.

The visitors wore ribbon bows to set off their glossy fur coats. They included Mrs. Frank Redwood's Maltese Orafferty, Graeme Turnbull's Angora John Murdoch Turnbull and Hunt R. Mayo's Thomas Rita.

After the cats had become acquainted they were shown a Christmas tree, which was brilliantly lighted and hung with imitation kittens and mice, little jugs of milk and dainty baskets of raw beef and boxes of catnip. These dainties were distributed, and the cats commenced their enjoyment.

When the visiting cats became sleepy the hostesses were bundled off to bed, the visitors were returned to their bags and carried off home. And so the cat party ended.—New York World.

A Remarkable Pumpkin.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Russell, well-known colored citizens of Wabash, Ind., are in possession of a freak in vegetable growth that is a marvel to their neighbors. Last October Mr. Russell bought several large, yellow pumpkins which, with joyous anticipations of delicious pie on Thanksgiving and Christmas, he stored away in his cellar. Several of them were consumed and on Monday only one pumpkin remained and it was resolved to make that up into pies for Christmas Day. Mrs. Russell brought the golden globe from the cellar, cut it open and was astonished to find that, while the flesh of the vegetable's interior was sound and sweet, the seeds had sprouted and were growing at a lively rate. Some of the leaves thrown out were two inches in length and of a bright green color. The seeds themselves had apparently taken firm hold in the meat of the pumpkin, but how the miniature vine managed to thrive in the dark, air-tight cavity is a mystery to all who have seen the phenomenon. Many visitors call to examine the pumpkin with the vine on the interior, and that part of the pumpkin will be preserved as long as it will last.—Chicago Times-Herald.

King of the Moonshiners.

The king of the North Alabama moonshiners, Fred Walker, was captured by revenue officers a few nights ago near Stevenson, Ala. For fifteen years Walker has been a fugitive from justice, and during that time he has defeated dozens of attempts to capture him, and has defied and taunted the officers, though he has lived in one place all the time. The marshal who headed the posse which finally captured him had previously made twenty-five unsuccessful attempts. Walker was exceedingly popular among mountain folk, and they gave him every assistance in evading arrest. His cabin was on a cliff commanding a view of the country for fifteen miles around, and either he saw the officers or was warned by signals from friends of their approach. The officers finally discovered the route by which he usually retreated, and while one party went openly to his cabin the other lay in ambush along his path and took him unawares. All the mountaineers fully believe he will soon escape from the authorities.—New York Sun.

The almanac of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States has just been issued, and shows that during the past year there was an increase of 26,163 communicants.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rhe